# The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 27.


TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]ENT—2 NICE NEW COTTAGES WITH [illegible] lots, in Lakeview front, north of city lim[illegible] [illegible]HAPMAN & BARBER, 163 East Washing[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]RENT—1 OR 2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, [illegible] Wabash-av., north of Twentieth-st.; modern im[illegible] [illegible]ments in private family. M 74, Tribune Branch.

[illegible] RENT—2 ROOMS, CONVENIENT FOR [illegible]housekeeping, centrally located. Rent $15 per [illegible] Address, at once, O 19, Tribune office.

[illegible] RENT—GOOD ROOMS IN A MODERN [illegible] improved house, with an American family; one [illegible] by respectable parties at 267 West Chicago-[illegible] block west of Milwaukee-av.

[illegible] RENT—2 VERY DESIRABLE UNFUR[illegible]nished rooms in a pleasant location near Union [illegible] to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; terms [illegible]reasonable; use of gas, bath, etc. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

[illegible]RENT—THREE ROOMS SUITABLE FOR [illegible]housekeeping for man and wife. Apply on prem[illegible] [illegible] West Jackson-st., or of J. M. HOADLEY, 138 [illegible] Madison-st.

[illegible]RENT—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT PAR[illegible]lor and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, for [illegible] four gentlemen. Terms reasonable. 37 West [illegible] Lake-st., near Wells.

[illegible] RENT—A NICE FRONT ROOM, WITH [illegible] clothes press. No. 11 DePuyster-st.; furnished or [illegible] lodgers.

[illegible] RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED [illegible] rooms in a desirable neighborhood, convenient [illegible] first-class boarding-house. Apply at 76 Twenty-[illegible]-st.

[illegible] RENT—2 ROOMS AND CLOSETS, $15 PER [illegible] month. 430 Fourth-st. A gray mare and rocka[illegible] for sale.

[illegible] RENT — A SITTING-ROOM, BEDROOM, [illegible] and kitchen, furnished, to a man and wife with[illegible] children, or to two single ladies. Apply at 144 [illegible] Adams-st.

[illegible] RENT—OCT. 1, 4 ROOMS FOR HOUSE[illegible]keeping. 45 Cottage-place. Location very best.

[illegible] RENT—A FURNISHED SLEEPING-ROOM [illegible] for gentleman. 63 West Van Buren-st.

[illegible] RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT [illegible] room, at 123 West Washington-st.

[illegible] RENT—SUITES OF FINE ROOMS; HAVE [illegible] water and gas, in marble front building No. [illegible] [illegible] Lake-st. Apply to J. D. WEBER, Room 13, at [illegible] Park-av.

[illegible] RENT—AT 160 NORTH CARPENTER-ST., [illegible] new elegant rooms; none but good parties need [illegible]

[illegible]ANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS FOR HOUSE[illegible]keeping for three adults, or will rent small cot[illegible] [illegible] U. Tribune office.

[illegible] RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT [illegible] parlor bedroom, to one or two gentlemen, in a [illegible] private family. Inquire at 285 West Lake-st.

[illegible] RENT—SIX ROOMS, CLOSETS, PANTRY, [illegible] and water in kitchen. 147 Aberdeen-st.; $30 per [illegible]

[illegible] RENT—ONE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED [illegible] room for two. Location desirable; terms mod[illegible] Apply at 346 West Madison-st.

[illegible] RENT—FOUR PLEASANT ROOMS SUITA[illegible]ble for housekeeping, or gentlemen, on Groveland [illegible] south of Douglas place, between Oak-av. and [illegible] Champlain-st., N. S.

[illegible] RENT—FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, [illegible] handsomely furnished, at 44 North Peoria-st.

[illegible] RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A [illegible] fine furnished room, suitable for one or two [illegible] gentlemen. 347 West Madison-st.

[illegible] RENT—TWO ROOMS, TO GENTLEMEN [illegible] only; newly papered and clean; furnished or not, [illegible] desired, at 20 South Green-st, West Side.

[illegible] RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR OF NO. [illegible] Sedgwick-st., opposite the Homes of the Good [illegible] Shepherd, one and a half blocks from Clybourn-av [illegible] containing 7 rooms, besides closets and pantry. [illegible] per month to a good family. Apply on the [illegible] premises.

[illegible] RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, FUR[illegible]nished or unfurnished, 525 West Washington-st., [illegible] Union Park.

[illegible] RENT—5 ROOMS TO PARTIES WHO WILL [illegible] purchase some furniture, etc. 592 West Mad[illegible]

[illegible] RENT—DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN, [illegible] partially furnished. Rent paid by caring for [illegible] 512 Wabash-av.

[illegible] RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT [illegible] 153 South Green-st. between Adams and Jackson. [illegible] and all modern improvements; references ex[illegible]

[illegible] RENT— HANDSOMELY FURNISHED [illegible] rooms and board in private dwelling on Wabash-[illegible] Address Z 83, Tribune office.

[illegible] RENT—NICE ROOMS—FURNISHED OR [illegible] unfurnished; all modern improvements; loca[illegible] desirable. 153 West Indiana-st. Call after 2 [illegible]

[illegible] RENT— ROOMS UNFURNISHED; PAR[illegible]ties can have choice of entire part of house; [illegible] Mills-st., corner Jackson. Rent $25 or $30 per [illegible]

[illegible] RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL FUR[illegible]nished; look out on Prairie-av. and Indiana-av. [illegible] Twenty-sixth-st.

[illegible] RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, BED [illegible] room, and closet unfurnished, at No. 18 South [illegible]-st. Call Monday.

[illegible] RENT—ROOMS. APPLY AT 131 SOUTH [illegible] Jefferson-st.

[illegible] RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, PLEASANT [illegible] location. 245 West Washington-st.

[illegible] RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, DOUBLE OR [illegible] single, 147 and 149 South Halsted-st. Gentlemen [illegible]

[illegible] furnished parlor, bedroom, and closet, at 127 West [illegible]

[illegible] RENT—TO SMALL FAMILY, THE LOWER [illegible] floor of 613 Fulton-st., furnished, for housekeep[illegible] Rent $35. Apply on the premises, up stairs.

[illegible] RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED [illegible] front rooms for two gentlemen at $18 per month; [illegible] board convenient; at 194 West Madison-st.

[illegible] RENT—AN UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM. [illegible] Private family. 172 Egan-av.

[illegible] RENT—SEVEN ROOMS, CLOSETS, WATER, [illegible] gas, on first floor; large yard; very pleasant, [illegible] in good order. 1184 Prairie-av.

[illegible] RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT [illegible] rooms, next door north of the Grand Central [illegible]

[illegible] RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS AT [illegible] Wabash-av.; well adapted for an office or lodg[illegible] rooms. C. C. THAYER & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

[illegible] RENT—ELEGANT UNFURNISHED FRONT [illegible] room without board, cheap, 3 Park Court, between [illegible] Langley and Vincennes-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.

[illegible] RENT—310 MICHIGAN-AV., A SUITE OF [illegible] front rooms unfurnished, suitable for family of [illegible] persons. References exchanged.

[illegible] RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible] with all modern improvements, at 330 West Wash[illegible]; references required.

[illegible] RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, CALL AT [illegible] South Curtis-st., on Monday.

[illegible] RENT—A WELL FURNISHED FRONT [illegible] room with or without board. 1100 Indiana-av.

[illegible] RENT—ROOMS—IN BUILDING NOW BE[illegible]ing finished, northwest corner Green and Mad[illegible]; suitable for offices or light manufacturing busi[illegible]; also rooms suitable for sleeping and family [illegible]; all heated by steam. [illegible] in our block. [illegible] South Halsted-st. fitted up for pho[illegible] gallery, or can be used for housekeeping. [illegible] Call and look over our list. D. COLE & SON, 193 West Madison.

[illegible] RENT—A FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED OR [illegible] unfurnished, with or without board; private [illegible] family. 573 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM AND BED-ROOM. 791 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—TWO PERSONS WISHING to rent a well furnished kitchen, sleeping room, and dining room, in a house with all conveniences, and with several prompt paying boarders on hand, may call at 421 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT PARLOR AND BED-room, furnished or not as desired, to one or two gentlemen. Apply at 475 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PARTIES DESIRING TO ENGAGE pleasant furnished rooms in quiet location for short time, address Lock Box 322.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED SLEEPING-rooms, $10 per month; reference required. 897 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. Inquire on the premises, 129 North Curtis-st.

TO RENT—704 STATE-ST, THIRD FLOOR. A large front room, neatly furnished; also 2 sleeping rooms, at reasonable rent.

TO RENT—469 FULTON-ST., PART OF A FUR-nished cottage, for housekeeping. References required.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR and bed-room, with board, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. 179 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM ON FIRST floor; large and well appointed; very reasonable. 14 North Peoria-st.

TO RENT—191 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. ENTIRE lower floor, 5 rooms, pantry, closets, and water. Rent low. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR TWO or three gentlemen, or ladies, or would rent unfurnished for housekeeping. Call to-day at 171 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—188 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. ONE furnished front parlor, to lady, terms $11 50 per month. Call upon or address H. L. A.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED, SINGLE OR en suite, convenient to restaurant or day board. [illegible] Wabash-av.; also barn.

TO RENT—1 THIRTY-FIRST-ST. A PLEASANT front parlor and closet, furnished, overlooking the lake, large yard with trees.

TO RENT—THREE LARGE FRONT ROOMS in upper part of two-story house, with bath-room, water, gas, closets, etc. Wabash-av. north of Twenty-eighth-st. P 87, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY. NICE furnished rooms at 107 West Monroe-st. west of Morgan-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE for two gentlemen, at No. 29 Congress-st. Apply on fourth floor.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED front rooms. Inquire at 1124 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor and bed room, with use of bath room. Call at 126 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS WITH hot and cold water, $40 single rooms, at 1871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM ON SECOND floor convenient to day board. 574 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS EN SUITE OR SEPARATE suitable for five gentlemen, all modern improvements gas, water, etc. None but first class parties need apply. Terms moderate. Apply 297 Twenty-fifth-st., between State and Wabash.

TO RENT—NO. 65 EIGHTEENTH-ST. PLEASANT furnished rooms convenient to day board. Privilege of a kitchen, etc., in a private family at reasonable price. Apply at 66 Eighteenth-st. Sunday or Monday.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT rooms furnished; one small room. 171 West Van Buren-st.; cars pass the door.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND CHAMBER, with or without board, at No. 111 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO PLEASANTLY SIT-uated front rooms; terms reasonable. Inquire up stairs, 415 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT SLEEPING ROOM with or without board. 382 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, $75. Fourteenth-st., between State and Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS, hot and cold water, bath-room, and closets. 134 South Jefferson-st., near Adams.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Gas in the room. Near Van Buren-st cars. 294 South Sanga[illegible]

TO RENT—SUITE FURNISHED FRONT rooms to gentlemen only, 294 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, UN-furnished, with or without board, in a private family. No. 21 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—1131 STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-fourth—3 rooms furnished, or unfurnished, for [illegible] for families. [illegible]

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## The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, September 9, 1872.

The London *Observer* estimates that the gross sum to be awarded to the United States by the Geneva Tribunal will be about $15,000,000.

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The Spanish Government has not requested our Government to recall Minister Sickles. It is now stated that the General's relations with the Ministry at Madrid are of the friendliest character.

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The new commercial treaty between England and France, as recently modified, establishes a duty of 2 per cent on cotton manufactures, 2 1-2 per cent on silk manufactures, and 2 1-2 and 3 per cent on woollen manufactures.

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The emancipation movement is fast gaining ground in Spain. Public meetings in aid of the cause are to be held in all the principal cities, and large petitions for the abolition of slavery in the colonies will be presented to the Cortes when that body meets.

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The Internal Revenue Bureau has issued a circular which requires that all stamps hereafter affixed to liquor barrels or casks shall be so printed as to show the value of the stamp instead of showing, as heretofore, that the cask is a barrel or fraction of a barrel.

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The Forrester arrest, if it does not result in connecting the prisoner with the Nathan murder, will secure the return to Joliet of one of that city's involuntary residents, the accused being a debtor to the State of Illinois to the extent of thirteen years' service in the Penitentiary.

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George Francis Train left New York for a tour abroad on Saturday last. That his political friends might not waste money or ammunition in his behalf during his absence, Mr. Train announced on crossing the gang-plank that he had withdrawn from the Presidential race. He also expressed himself in rather uncomplimentary terms regarding the Louisville Convention.

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The enforcement of the recently-enacted law for the expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany is creating considerable trouble in the Rhenish Provinces of Prussia. The Catholic miners of Essen being prevented by the Government from commemorating the departure of the Jesuits of that locality, sought to avenge their wrongs by assembling in large numbers and tearing down several houses. Troops were called on to suppress the disturbance, and a large number of the rioters were wounded before peace could be restored.

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The latest ingenious but finally unsuccessful dodge of the smugglers in New York harbor, has just come to light. On the steamer Moro Castle, which arrived on Saturday last, the gentry had an invoice of fifteen thousand of the choicest brands of cigars, snugly encased in rubber bags, ready to throw overboard at some point in the passage up the bay, where small boats were in waiting to secure them, and thus evade the payment of duty. Unfortunately for this nicely laid scheme, the Customs officers came aboard the steamer too early to admit of its success, and as a result, instead of the smugglers disposing of the weeds at a fair profit over first cost for local consumption, these fragrant Havanas will, if the practices of the New York Custom House officials have not improved lately, help to reconcile the now anxious party to the defeat that awaits themselves and their candidate at the November election.

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A correspondent now with the Indian Commissioners, who are preaching the gospel of peace according to President Grant to the noble red men of the Indian Territory, declares that the lenient policy practised for some time in dealing with these savages is a waste of kindness, and that the Indians are more fierce in their demands, and more boastful of their murderous raids and their brutal treatment of defenceless women and children than ever. He cites an instance during the recent council with the Kiowas, where these fiends related, with savage self-complacency, how they had captured a family in Texas, last spring, consisting of father and mother, two young girls, and a boy; and how, after killing the father and mother, the girls were subjected to the foulest indignities; and yet, after acknowledging these brutal transactions, a heavy ransom is demanded for the return of the captives. The Kiowas now ask that the entire country between the Mississippi and the Rio Grande shall be given up by the whites, and in return for this concession they will give up the captives and stolen stock now in their possession. The correspondent says even the Quaker members of the Council are calling for troops, and further states that, at a secret council of the Indians during the conference, the question of killing the Commissioners and Agents was freely discussed, and that the operation was postponed for a time.

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The Chicago produce markets were rather more active on Saturday, and irregular. Mess pork was inactive, and nominally unchanged, at $14.00 bid, and $14 50 asked, for cash, and $12.50 bid for new seller December. Lard was a shade firmer, at 8 7-8a9c for cash, and 8 1-2a8 5-8c for summer. Meats were quiet and steady, at 6 3-8a6 1-2c for shoulders, and 8 3-4a8 7 8c for short ribs. Highwines were dull and 1-2c lower, at 89 1-2c per gallon. Lake freights were active and unchanged, at 14c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was 1 1-2c higher, and active, closing at $1.21 cash, $1.18 1-4 seller the month, and $1.14 seller October. Corn was active, but weak, declining 1a1 1-4c, and closing at 38 1-4c cash, and 37 1-2c seller October. Oats were more active, and steady at 24c cash, and closing at 25c seller October. Rye was dull and 1c lower at 55c. Barley was active at 1-2c advance cash lots, closing at 64 1-2c; steady on cash at 61a61 1-2c seller October. The hog market was quiet and steady at yesterday's prices, sales making at $4.45a4.90 for common to choice. No change was noted in the cattle market, trade ruling dull, with prices weak and irregular. Sheep were in demand at unchanged prices.

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## MISSOURI.

Arrest of the Judge Who Issued the Fraudulent Cass County Bonds—Fears that He Will Be Lynched.

St. Louis, Sept. 8.—The *Republican's* special from Holden, Mo., says Judge Forsythe, of Cass County, who was implicated in the fraudulent issue of bonds of that county some months ago, was arrested at Kansas City, Friday night, and was taken in irons to Harrisonville. Passengers on the railroad state that the citizens of Cass County were making hostile demonstrations yesterday, and fears are felt by the friends of Forsythe for his safety.

After another week of extremely hot weather, a heavy rain storm passed over this city to-night, producing marked change of temperature.

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### Telegraphic Brevities.

General Morrow telegraphs that the Indian troubles are virtually settled. The troops are returning to Salt Lake City.

The Apaches are committing an unusual number of robberies and murders in Central and Southern Arizona.

Dr. J. L. Stewart, of Erie, Pa., has received a telegram stating that his son, Lieutenant Reid Stewart, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, was killed by the Indians near Tucson, Arizona, Aug. 27.

A Philadelphia despatch of the 8th inst. says: This afternoon John V. Gerlach was found drowned near here. He is the party who was awaiting trial for Polygamy. He leaves four wives to mourn his loss.

Yesterday afternoon George Griswold, teller of the Kentucky National Bank, was thrown from a buggy on the street, was taken up insensible, and died in a short time.

Immense contributions of cattle, sheep, etc., are being made to the barbecue at Louisville on the 19th inst. The entertainment is expected to cost $10,000 in money, besides these contributions. Preparations are being made for the largest torchlight procession ever held in the country.

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### Arrested for Robbing the Mails.

Boston, Sept. 8.—A young man, named William [illegible], employed in the newspaper department of the Post Office in this city, has been arrested for the larceny of letters. Several letters were found on him at the time of the arrest. He had been employed in the office here ten years.

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### Rioters Convicted.

Williamsport, Penn., Sept. 8.—Twenty-one of the city lumber-rioters were convicted, yesterday, after a week's trial. The sentences will be rendered on the 13th.

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## WASHINGTON.

The Labors of the Arbitration Tribunal Finished.

The Result to Be Announced on Saturday.

A New Regulation Regarding Stamps on Liquor Barrels.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The Administration has received official telegraphic information from Geneva that the arbitration on the Alabama claims has been closed, and that the result of the deliberations will be promulgated on Saturday next. No intimation has been received here as to the amount of the award to the United States, but the result is satisfactory to those of our officers in Geneva who have been informed of the basis of settlement and the amount of money allowed. A member of the Cabinet, who has been thoroughly informed of every step taken in the treaty and under its provisions, from the organization of the Joint High Commission to the present time, believes that the award to the United States will be from twelve to fifteen millions of dollars in gold, which will be satisfactory to this Government. He says that the Joint High Commission, on the part of the United States, were unanimously of the opinion that thirteen millions of dollars would be a just and suitable sum for England to pay for the destruction of our vessels, and the expenses incurred in fitting out war vessels and keeping them afloat for the capture of the Alabama, Shenandoah, and Athens, and it is believed that that was the sum fixed upon by the American Commissioners. During the sitting of the Commission, it was announced to the British Commissioners that the American members were prepared to state an amount they would take in bulk on payment of the claims, but this offer was declined. Nothing remains to be done, by the Arbitrators but to sign the documents officially, and compose the various transactions, which, as already stated by telegraph, will be done to-morrow. The Government does not expect to know the amount to be received from England until the last of the present week. It is also expected that about the same time the Emperor of Germany will announce his decision regarding the San Juan boundary question, which, it is perfectly well understood, will be in favor of the United States.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on Saturday, issued a circular providing that all stamps hereafter affixed to liquor barrels or casks shall be so printed as to show the value of the stamp instead of showing, as heretofore, that the cask is a barrel, half barrel, etc. This change is made because purchasers of beer complain that they buy vessels stamped by the revenue officers as barrels, etc., and find that they contain less than the law provides; that where casks contained more than three-quarters of a barrel they should be stamped as a barrel, hence the difficulty.

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## IOWA.

Railroad Items—The State Fair—Grain and Fruit Crops.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dubuque, Sept. 8.—Trains on the Turkey Valley Branch of the Chicago & Dubuque Railway will be running to Elkport in a few days. The iron is already laid, and the road only needs ballasting to make it all right.

Great preparations have been completed at Cedar Rapids for holding the State Fair, which opens there to-morrow, continuing five days, and which promises to be the largest and best attended of any ever held in Iowa. The Illinois Central and Dubuque & Southwestern Roads carry passengers from Dubuque to the Fair and return at excursion rates, tickets being good all the week.

Frequent rains have prevented the farmers from stacking their grain, and a large amount is still in shock or swath. Some have been obliged to open their wheat stacks to dry them. Those who thresh find their grain in such damp condition that it is difficult to keep it from spoiling. The corn crop still promises to be very heavy, and unless we should have early frost the yield will be much larger than usual. The apple crop exceeds both in quality and quantity that of any previous year. It will not be many years before a sufficient quantity will be raised in this country for home consumption.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Sept. 8.—The city is filling up with strangers to attend the State Fair. Sixteen car loads of stock were unloaded to-day. The display in every department will be very large. Monday will be a day of general preparation. The grounds are in excellent condition, and and the Fair will undoubtedly be a grand success. The fastest horses in the West, both trotting and running, are here and on the way.

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## OHIO.

The Art Exposition at Cincinnati.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 7.—The attendance at the Exposition continues to increase. Excursion trains are already bringing parties from other cities. Among the distinguished visitors expected here next week are the members of the Centennial Committee, who will be here next Wednesday. The Natural History Department is beginning to attract the attention of the scientific. In some respects it is one of the most complete scientific collections in the West. Fourteen cases of geological specimens, belonging to O. B. Dyer, of this city, illustrating the whole range of geology, and Dr. Mussey's cases of comparative anatomy, are among the most valuable contributions to this department. His Darwin case attracts especial attention. Deery's birds are as complete a collection in American ornithology as is possible. Dr. Hill's collection of relics of the Indians and mound-builders is very large. Among the mineral specimens, is a three hundred dollar amethyst. Art Hall, as completed, contains eight pieces of statuary, three hundred and seventy-one paintings, and two hundred and fifteen engravings. Four Randolph Rogers' statuary, and a bust by Powers, are among the statuary. The engravings illustrate all the various schools, the small masters being especially well represented, among which are many by Callot and Durer. Power Hall is now full of machinery, comprising most of the improvements recently made in machinery.

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## MICHIGAN.

Regatta—Recovery of Stolen Records—Capsized.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 8.—At Put-in-Bay, yesterday, the first race of the International Regatta of 1872 was sailed for the championship, held since last year by the Coral of this city. The following boats competed: Coral, of Detroit; Zoe, of Toledo; Ina and Oriole, of Toronto; Restless, of Sandusky; Phantom, of Cleveland. The race was won by the Ina, which sailed thirty miles in three hours and thirty-nine minutes. The second prize was taken by the Zoe, and the third by the Restless. To-morrow another race will be sailed between the beaten yachts.

A Centreville special to the *Free Press* says the stolen records of St. Joseph County were found last night buried in the woods near Three Rivers. Many of the books and papers were nearly destroyed by mould and rot. The hiding-place was revealed to Deputy Sheriff Hatch by some persons acting in behalf of the unknown thieves, through their attorney in Chicago, for which information St. Joseph County is to pay $3,600.

The yacht Fleetwing was struck, this afternoon, in the river, off this city, by a heavy squall, and capsized. One of the crew, named Pettie, was drowned. The others were rescued, three in number. The same squall was accompanied by a violent rain storm, which dispersed, very suddenly, a large Catholic procession which was marching to the corner-stone laying of a new church here.

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### Fires.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Joliet, Ill., Sept. 8.—During a most terrific storm at this place, last night, the residence of Mr. Brown, in the south part of the city, was struck by lightning, and was entirely consumed, with its contents, by fire, the family barely escaping in their night clothes. Loss about $3,000; no insurance.

The barn of Charles Werner, in this city, was also struck during the storm, and entirely consumed by the fire, together with its entire contents, consisting of three horses (two of them very valuable), four sets of harness, two stoves, hay, grain, etc. Loss, $13,000; insured in the Ætna, of Hartford, and the Home, of Columbus, in the sum of $2,000 each.

Boston, Sept. 8.—The burning of Spinney & Co.'s rubber works in Chelsea, yesterday, involves a loss of between $60,000 and $70,000; insured.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 8.—The most destructive fire which has occurred here in ten years broke out this morning at 2:30, at a shoemaker's shop, No. 41 Second street. Owing to the long drouth and the combustible matter of the buildings, before the engines were fairly at work the flames had spread so rapidly that it was thought that the great Chicago fire would be repeated, as within half an hour from the time the fire was discovered, the entire block from Union to Monroe was on fire, and the air filled with sparks, which ignited numerous places, some fully ten blocks distance. When the fire reached the extensive carriage works of Bruce & Co., many guests of the Peabody Hotel, believing that that building would follow, hastily evacuated it. The streets were crowded with people who were rendering valuable assistance in removing goods, but day was breaking when Bruce's manufactory fell with a terrible crash. Its huge walls and roof smothering the raging flames inside, soon enabled the firemen to obtain control, but southward the flames had spread to Brackett's livery stable, Wallace & Gibbons' carriage works, and Warren's livery stable, and, in fact, swept everything to Union street, and for a long time it was feared that the Opera House, with the Post Office, Court Rooms, etc., would be burned. The streets were filled with goods, and the inmates of small shops on Union street, many of whom barely escaped with their lives. The total loss will not be far from $250,000, about one-half of which is covered by insurance, nearly all in local companies, of which the Hernando and the Merchants are the heaviest losers. The following are principal sufferers, together with the insurance, as far as can be learned: W. S. Bruce & Co., carriage manufacturers, $125,000; insured for $80,000. W. S. Greenlaw, building, $25,000, John Overton, building, $8,000; insurance unknown. Samuel Falwell, building, 15,000; uninsured. C. H. Brackett's livery stable, $12,000; insured for $10,000. Phil. Franciola, $4,000; insured for $1,500. J. M. Franciola, saloon, $3,000; insured for $1,500. N. C. Floyd, printing office, $1,500; insured $1,500. John Hunter, $3,000; insured for $3,000. Wallace & Gibson, carriage works, $4,000; insured for $2,000. Charles McWhee, tailor, $3,000; insurance unknown. Dr. Leake, office, $2,000; uninsured. James Flaherty, undertaker, $12,000; fully insured. John C. Locke, real estate agent, $1,500; no insurance. Frederick Loeding, tailor, $1,000; fully insured. In addition to those are Parr's livery stable, and Walsh, undertaker, a number of small shops, many of the proprietors of which are left without anything. Bruce's establishment was the largest in the South, and a large number of men are thrown out of employment, but they announce to commence building to-morrow.

Cincinnati, Sept. 8.—A despatch to the *Gazette* from Lawrence County, Indiana, says that the tannery building of LaForce & Gray, near Bentonville, was burned last night. Loss $4,000.

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## FOREIGN.

Agitation of the Slavery Question.

The Movements of the Emperors.

Amendment of the Commercial Treaty Between France and Great Britain.

### Spain.

Madrid, Sept. 8.—An organized agitation against slavery will soon be inaugurated. A series of public meetings will be held at Madrid, Seville, Barcelona, and other large cities. Petitions for the abolition of slavery in the Spanish Colonies will be circulated, and as soon as the Cortes meets will be presented to that body for prompt action.

The new Senate will consist of 144 Ministerial and 13 Opposition members.

Carlist bandits are making requisition for food and arms on the inhabitants of Catalonia.

The report that the Spanish Government had requested the recall of General Sickles is officially contradicted in official circles. It is well known that that Minister's relations with the Spanish Government are of the friendliest character.

### Germany.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Sept. 8.—The London *News*, Aug. 28, says: "Prince Bismarck doubtless counted the cost when he resolved on the expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany, though he knew he was dealing with an order which has evaded, perplexed or baffled the arts of the ablest statesmen in Europe. It is now announced that the law to enforce the departure of the Jesuits has led to popular riots in Rhenish Prussia. In the mining and manufacturing town of Essen, the Roman Catholics resolved to back up the protests of their Bishops against the new law by organizing a torchlight procession in honor of the expelled fathers on the evening of their departure. To allow a public manifestation against the law would have been very unlike Prussian authority, so the procession was forbidden. The prohibition resulted, on Friday last, in a riot. The mob attacked and destroyed several houses, and were proceeding to greater lengths, when two battalions of soldiers arrived and put a stop to the proceedings. On Saturday, however, the disturbances were renewed, and the soldiers were compelled to charge the crowd, and order was not restored until a considerable number of rioters had been wounded."

The *World* has a long letter from Berlin assuming to give the substance of a conversation with Bismarck regarding his policy of expelling the Jesuits. The pith of Bismarck's alleged assertion is that the people of Germany demand this move, and the Government is proceeding as little persecution of Jesuits as possible in the face of strong party pressure.

The *World's* correspondent opens his letter as follows: "The Prince Von Bismarck continues to drink a great deal of wine, chiefly champagne. He is still troubled with sleeplessness, and instead of courting the drowsy god by retiring to bed, at an early hour, his custom during his present retirement at Varzin, is to pass the night in company with a few of his confidants and companions in singing, music, telling stories, and drinking champagne. One of his right-hand men—he has a number of right-hand men—is an excellent singer and player on the piano, and when he is present Bismarck keeps him very busy. These symposia seldom end until after daylight. They never end until the Prince is drowsy. When he arrives at a condition in which he fancies that it may be possible to obtain a few moments' sleep, he dismisses every one, and hastens to lie down. But, too often, scarcely has his head touched the pillow ere he finds himself wide awake again, and if this occurs, all hope of obtaining sleep until the next day is abandoned."

Berlin, Sept. 8.—The three Emperors drove to Thiergarten this morning, and this afternoon went to Potsdam. Gortschakoff had a long conference yesterday with Bismarck.

### France.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Sept. 8.—Paris letters affirm that M. Thiers wishes it distinctly understood that he is master in France. He has resolutely refused all petitions to mitigate his sentence of expulsion from France against the two brothers Errazu, who insulted him at Trouville, by cries of *Vive l'Empereur*. Their families also must depart from France. The two brothers are aged 18 and 21, and their families, therefore, mean their mother, and sisters, and cousins. The Errazus are Mexicans of enormous wealth, and chief owners of a silver mine. For thirty years the family has resided in Paris. During the Empire the revenues of the family were expended with princely magnificence, and few ladies have given so much in charity as Mme. Errazu. She had 1,000 poor people upon her charity list. She founded a hospital, and her name was seen at the head of every charity subscription against a very large figure. M. Thiers has the right to order the Errazus from France, they being foreigners, and he is inexorable that all must go at the end of the few days allowed to put their affairs in order.

Paris, Sept. 8.—President Thiers prohibits public banquets or popular demonstrations of any kind on the 21st and 22d of September.

### Great Britain.

London, Sept. 8.—The *Observer* discredits the statements made by the press of the amount of damages awarded by the Geneva Tribunal as premature, but says that there can be no doubt that at the final sitting an amount will be practically determined upon. It estimates, also, that the gross sum will probably be about £3,000,000 sterling.

The new commercial treaty between England and France has been modified to make it less objectionable to England. The French Government declares that the amendments are not in the interests of protection, and that there will be no further changes in French duties on raw materials. The treaty, as it now stands, establishes the following duties: On cotton manufactures, 2 per cent; on silk manufactures, 2½ per cent; on woollen, 2½ or 3 per cent. The French are hopeful of negotiating similar treaties with other powers.

London, Sept. 8.—Mr. Caldwell, Secretary of War, will entertain the foreign representatives at Aldershott, Friday, where they will witness the manœuvres of the troops.

### The Arbitration.

Geneva, Sept. 8.—It is rumored here that the Board of Arbitration has awarded to the United States damages to the amount of £3,500,000.

A dinner was given to the Arbitrators by the City of Geneva, last night. It was a most satisfactory affair. M. Carteret, on the part of his fellow-citizens, declared that the presence of the Arbitrators was an honor to Geneva, and he hoped that all nations would follow the example of England and the United States in settling their differences, through such a peaceful appeal to reason and justice.

Count Sclopis replied with words of praise for the City of Geneva. He took occasion to speak of the man who had achieved independence for Italy—Count Cavour—whose friend he was proud to have been; and added that Geneva was doubly dear to him as the birthplace of the mother of that great statesman.

### Holland.

Amsterdam, Sept. 8.—The banquet of the Internationals here, to-day, passed off quietly. Mr. George, of New York, made a speech ridiculing the meeting of the Emperors at Berlin.

### Italy.

Naples, Sept. 8.—Two craters of Vesuvius are still smoking. Slight shocks are felt at the foot of the mountain.

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## INDIANA.

Church Dedication at Fort Wayne—Burglar Sentenced.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 8.—The elegant new Methodist Church on Wayne street was dedicated to-day. The presence of Bishop Simpson, who conducted the services and preached an unusually impressive sermon, drew out an immense audience. The appeals of Bishop Simpson were so effective that the entire debt of over $6,000 was paid by subscription before the audience was dismissed.

Van Sandt, who was arrested here for burglary a few days since, was sentenced, yesterday, to five years in the Penitentiary.

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## NEW YORK.

An Ingenious Mode of Smuggling.

The Effect of Our Policy Towards the Indians.

The Bible in the Public Schools.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MR. GREELEY'S SATURDAY RECEPTION.

New York, Sept. 8.—Mr. Greeley's holiday at Chappaqua yesterday was passed quietly in the society of a half a dozen politicians. One of his guests spoke rather warmly of the Grant party to which Mr. Greeley smilingly replied, "O, Mr. S., you mustn't get out of temper. If you expect a Presidential election without lies, you may, as well expect a summer without grasshoppers. When I was coming up last evening, a man came to me in the cars and said, 'Mr. Greeley, they say you were a Know Nothing.' Well, now, I never in all my life thought of such a thing as being a Know-Nothing." Mr. Greeley returned to New York last evening.

THE FORRESTER ARREST.

The arrest of Forrester, suspected of murdering Mr. Nathan, makes but little sensation in New York. The clues connecting him with that tragedy are quite invisible, and the belief is now general that he can prove an alibi, as he asserts he can do easily. He is wanted, however, at Joliet, Ill., where he owes the State thirteen years' service.

EXIT TRAIN.

Among the passengers for Europe yesterday, was George Francis Train. His farewell remark was that he withdraws this year from his candidacy to the Presidency. He thinks, further, that when a politician of his calibre is expelled from a Convention of mere spectres and hirelings like that at Louisville, it is time to emigrate for a season.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE TEMPERATURE.

New York, Sept. 8.—It was extremely hot to-day, the temperature ranging over 90.

MARINE.

Arrived—Steamship Egypt and Bristol, from Liverpool.

ATTEMPTED SMUGGLING.

Fifteen thousand cigars were found smuggled on the steamer Moro Castle, from Havana, done up in rubber bags, ready to be thrown overboard as the steamer came up the harbor from Sandy Hook, and two small boats followed the steamer from off Sandy Hook some distance up the bay, evidently waiting to pick the bundles up. The presence of Custom officers on board, who boarded the steamer some distance below, prevented the success of the smugglers, who are First Ward politicians, and who have been engaged in this business a long time. All the cigars were of the finest brand.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

An Augusta, Maine, correspondent of the *Herald* predicts a large Republican victory in that State to-morrow, and the return of all the Republican Congressmen.

BURNED.

A building on Gold and Fulton streets, occupied by the Seal Press Company, Marsh's hardware, Norton's furnishing, and Shom's vermin exterminator stores, was burned last night. Loss, $10,000.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

A letter from a correspondent accompanying the Indian Investigation Commissioners, states that everything, so far, indicates the complete failure of the peace policy toward the Indians. Even some of the Quaker agents are calling for troops. At a recent council held with the Kiowas, who are the head centres of all the troubles, they openly boasted of outraging two young girls whom they captured last spring in Texas, after killing their father and mother, but whom they returned two weeks ago in a horrible condition, expecting to receive heavy pecuniary ransom, but did not receive a cent. They retain a little brother of the girls, and the agent refuses to issue them any more rations till he is released. At the Council the Kiowas demanded that the whites should release the Chiefs Santata and Big Tree, and that all the whites should retire from the entire country between the Mississippi and Rio Grande Rivers, in return for which all Government stock and captives plundered by them should be given up, and peace maintained. This proposition was rejected, and the council ended in smoke. During the council, the Kiowas had a secret council as to the advisability of killing and scalping the Commissioners and the Quaker Indian Agents, Tatem, Hoag and others, but postponed the operation. A grand council of all the tribes was arranged for the 24 of September, but the Quaker agents say a patched up peace now will last only till next spring.

PERSONAL.

President Grant and family leave Long Branch to resume their residence at the White House in Washington on the 13th inst. The President will then commence the preparation of his annual message.

Secretary Boutwell will probably return to Washington next week, when Assistant Secretary Richardson will seek needed relaxation in Boston and vicinity.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Board of Education at Hunter's Point has ordered the Bible to be read in the Public Schools. Children whose parents object to the Bible to be allowed to remain from school until after the reading.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

A Providence correspondence of the *Times*, states that a conflict of authority is going on relative to the investigation into the Metis disaster. It is generally believed that the local Steamboat Inspectors are under the powerful influence of ex-Governor Sprague and other proprietors of the line, while Inspector Boole is entirely impartial. Boole was ordered to make an investigation by the Treasury Department, but Chief Inspector Nimmo, who is said to be the protege of Chase and favorable to Sprague, countermanded the order, and ordered the investigation to be made by the local inspectors. Boole was subsequently ordered to continue the investigation, and will proceed with it until ordered to discontinue it by the Treasury Department, but it is said he will be much impeded by interested parties.

AT AN END.

The backers of Mace and O'Baldwin yesterday decided to return the stakes of the late fizzle, and the fight declared off.

HELD TO BAIL.

Surrogate Holcomb, of Middlesex County, New Jersey, was held in $5,000 bail yesterday, for action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of rape on a young girl.

AQUATIC.

The three-mile six-oared boat-race on the Hudson River yesterday was won by the Gulick Club, beating the Atlantic Club. Time, 19:43. C. Ackerman, a boy, won the single-scull race of three miles in 23:15.

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## THE FAR WEST.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad—Death of An Old Citizen.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—The petition in favor of the city subscribing $10,000,000 to the stock of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, received 10,000 signatures.

L. B. Drew, a native of New Hampshire, and an old resident of California, died, to-day, from the effects of cancer, produced by a friend pinching his arm 18 months ago. He had submitted to three amputations, without avail.

The Indians Still on the Rampage—Excitement Over Reported Auriferous Discoveries.

Salt Lake, Sept. 7.—The Indians are still committing depredations in the southern counties.

There was great excitement to-day over the reported discovery that the entire soil of Farm Valley, near this city, was auriferous, averaging $20 per ton. The *Journal* says the whole section of land is manured with precious metals.

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## ILLINOIS.

A Murderer Convicted and Sentenced—Central Illinois Fair at Jacksonville—The Recent Warmth.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Jacksonville, Ill., Sept. 8.—George Freer, indicted for the alleged murder of an old citizen of Green County, named Harry Whitlock, in September, was last week tried for the crime in the Circuit Court at Carrollton. The trial began on Tuesday morning, and was closed on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. At 8 o'clock Friday night the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and fixed the penalty at fourteen years confinement in the Penitentiary. State's Attorney Pogue, of Jerseyville; Hon. William Brown, of Jacksonville, and Hon. Mr. Herdman, of Jerseyville, conducted the trial for the people, and Messrs. Woodson & Withers, and Messrs. Burr & Wilkinson, of the Carrollton bar were the prisoner's counsel. The case excited more than usual interest from the fact that both Freer and Whitlock were old residents of Green County, and widely known. The verdict is generally approved as being, in the judgment of the public, just and right.

Preparations are now complete for the great Central Illinois Fair, which opens here on Tuesday next, the 10th inst., and the promise of a magnificent exhibition and large attendance is most flattering.

It is intensely warm here, the mercury rising into the nineties for several days past.

The Leach Mystery—Close of a Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Quincy, Ill., Sept. 7.—The Leach mystery is likely to be solved. It transpires that Leach borrowed money here Monday, and had in his possession that night about $70. The ticket agent of the Hannibal & St. Joe office reports that, just before the 10 p. m. train left for the west, a man answering Leach's description bought a ticket for Denver City. It is now believed that Leach is still among the living. His place on the Morgan County Democratic ticket will be filled by the Committee.

The fair here closed to-day, and the premiums are being paid.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LaSalle, Sept. 8.—River—Arrived—Steamer Shoo Fly, towing canal boats Parson Brownlow and North America, from Chillicothe, the Danube, from Henry, and the Burr Oak, from Henepin; the stmr General McCook, towing the Olive Branch, from Henepin; canal boat Polar Star, from Peru, all with corn for Chicago. Departed—Stmr General McCook, light, for Peru.

Canal—Passed In—Parson Brownlow and North America, from Chillicothe; Danube, from Henry; Burr Oak and Olive Branch, from Henepin, and Polar Star, from Peru, all with corn for Chicago. Passed Out—J. Bouchard, with fence posts for LaSalle. Eight feet and eight inches of water on the miter sill of Lock 15.

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## POLITICAL.

IOWA LEGISLATURE AND JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dubuque, Iowa, Sept. 8.—At the Liberal Democratic Convention in Jones County, held at Anamosa, on Saturday, J. L. Sheean was nominated for State Senator by acclamation, after which a county ticket was nominated, and the Convention adjourned, amid the greatest enthusiasm.

At the Tenth Judicial District Convention, held at Charles City, Floyd County, Judge Lathrop, of County, was nominated District Judge, and Judge Stanberry, of Brewer County, Circuit Judge, both by acclamation. The meeting is spoken of as very harmonious and enthusiastic.

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

Terre Haute, Sept. 8.—General John A. Logan addressed an immense gathering of Republicans of this and adjacent counties in the Court House Square of this city, on Saturday evening. Before the speaking there was the largest torchlight demonstration ever made in Terre Haute. More than 2,200 torches were counted in line.

On the same evening Hon. George R. Wendling, of Illinois, addressed the Democrats and Liberals at the Greeley Temple.

The campaign here is becoming intensely exciting, both parties working earnestly and hopefully.

VERMONT ELECTION.

Burlington, Vt., Sept. 8.—Semi-official returns from all but four small towns give Converse 42,223 votes, and Gardner 18,604. Converse's majority, 23,618. The remaining towns gave, in 1870, 116 Republican majority. The Senate is unanimously Republican, and the House of Representatives stands as follows: Republicans, 206; Democrats, 21. In 1870, the Democrats had 2 Senators and 29 Representatives.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

Salt Lake, Sept. 8.—The Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, last night, was most enthusiastic. Colonel James B. McKean, Chief Justice, presided. Resolutions indorsing General Grant as the shield and protector of the country in the darkest days of the rebellion, and indorsing the strength and wisdom of his civil Administration were adopted amid wild demonstrations of delight. Delegates to Pittsburgh were appointed.

NO ONE HURT.

Cincinnati, Sept. 8.—A torchlight procession of colored men attending the Republican meeting, last night, was jeered and stoned by persons on the street. The colored men resented it, beating several men severely with their torches, and committing some outrages, such as breaking in store windows. No one was seriously injured.

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### Weekly Review of the Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Beeves—Notwithstanding it was well known that the number of cattle shipped for this market would exceed last week's supply, the market opened firm, and week prices. For two days it all disposed to yield, although there was a perceptible falling off in the attendance of buyers for the New York and Brighton markets, and those present gave audible expression to their opinion that the prices asked were far too high. Dealers asserted that they only asked sufficient to save themselves, and therefore they could not afford to sell cheaper. The result was that most of the buyers only purchased on the most favorable terms they could get what was absolutely necessary to meet their immediate wants, and a slow, dragging business was done. The market, however, closed firm. Friday brought a few more Eastern buyers into the yards, but they had evidently consulted, and had resolved not to pay the price asked, although they were quite ready to admit that there was a marked improvement in the quality of the offerings. They contended that, with the ruling prices of the market, and the cost of transit to New York, the cattle cost as much, live weight, as a butcher could realize on a carcass, and that they had better return home empty-handed than lose money on their purchases. This caused dealers to give way somewhat; but so grudgingly was it done that only a limited business was done. Still buyers secured their cattle 3c lower than the ruling prices at the opening of the market. Dealers, however, attempted to make last week's prices on all choice butchering steers, and firmly refused to yield, but at the close of the market it was evident dealers were getting uneasy at the large stock on hand, and convinced that they would either be compelled to submit to a reduction or have them left on their hands. This conviction manifested itself yesterday morning, for the market showed signs of dropping, and although New York and Brighton buyers were not slow to avail themselves of this favorable turn, they bought sparingly, being of the opinion that a still further concession would be obtained if they held out. The supply of medium and common stock was larger than usual, but buyers treated that class with the utmost indifference; even when offered at half a cent per pound less than last week, holders being met with the reply, "don't want them," when this quality was mentioned. They became anxious to realize, and the result was another reduction of ½c per lb. But even this failed to secure the desired result, and the market steadily decreased, closing dull and heavy. To-day there was a fair attendance of buyers at the market. Sales were effected of a large number of good butchering steers at a still further reduction. Full yards, and the probability of having to send a large number forward in first hands, induced dealers to take what they considered a reasonable offer, but the reduction came too late to be of much service, and the market closed heavy, with a large stock to be shipped forward. As to quality, there was a much larger number of choice butchering steers among the receipts this week, and an increase in the supply of tops, but at the same time there was a corresponding increase of common and light stock. Some good Texan and Cherokee steers found a readier market and commanded better prices than natives of the same weight; but, upon the whole, butchers were afforded a better selection this week of native herds, all of which would butcher and dress well, than has been seen here for some time past. The top price realized was 8½c for a herd of choice Ohios, averaging 1,535 lbs, which were purchased for the Eastern market. Good to extra sold at from 6½ to 7½c, while heifers did not bring more than 5@5½c; and 4 bulls were sold at buyers' prices, ranging from 2½ to 3½c.

Texas and Cherokee steers realized, in many instances, as good a price as native of the same weight, sales being effected at $5.00@6.50.

Receipts.—The following are receipts for the week, in car loads, taken from the books of the Central Railroad:

| | Cattle, cars. | Sheep, cars. | Hogs, cars. | Horses, cars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 56 | 2 | 38 | 2 |
| Tuesday | 89 | 11 | 53 | 4 |
| Wednesday | 65 | 17 | 68 | 1 |
| Thursday | 179 | 43 | 35 | 2 |
| Friday | 40 | 21 | 22 | 3 |
| Saturday | 89 | 16 | 20 | 1 |
| Sunday | 31 | 7 | 16 | 1 |
| Total | 569 | 115 | 251 | 14 |

Prices—We correct our table of comparative values to correspond with the main ruling of the market this week:

| | This week. | Last week. |
|---|---|---|
| Premium | $7.75@8.25 | $8.25@8.50 |
| Extra | 7.00@7.75 | 7.25@8.25 |
| First quality | 6.25@6.75 | 7.00@7.85 |
| Second quality | 5.75@6.25 | 6.50@7.00 |
| Third quality | 5.00@5.75 | 5.75@6.50 |
| Inferior | 2.50@5.00 | 2.50@5.75 |

Milch Cows—The receipts this week have been very light, and there has been little or no demand. Local dealers were the principal purchasers, prices ruling the same as last week, viz: from $30 to $60.

Sheep and Lambs—At the opening of this market a ready sale was effected for good quality at last week's prices, principally for the Eastern market; but on Friday the market was dull, owing to adverse advices from New York, and prices for common sheep fell off ¼ to ½c. Good sheep, however, are still scarce, and are readily disposed of at full rates when received. The ruling prices for sheep were from 4½c to 7c, and for lambs from 5½c to 8½c.

Hogs—The receipts were larger than usual this week, but none are wanted here; consequently, all received were fed and sent forward in first hands.

Horses—Market dull, with few sales. Prices remain the same as last week, with a full supply of all grades. J. P. Stillwell sold a carriage horse for $225, and C. B. Stewart got $250 for a stylish carriage horse. C. Smith sold a pair of workers for $500, but prices for this class fluctuate, as John Bullard made a ready sale for a pair of workers at $150 and $200 each.

### East Liberty Live Stock Market.

East Liberty, Pa., Sept. 7.—Cattle—Market slow; arrivals fair; best, 6½ to 6¾c; stockers, 4 to 4½c. Prospects slow.

Sheep—Market fair; arrivals light; best, 5 to 6c; medium, 4 to 5c; common, 3½ to 4c. Prospects fair.

Hogs—Market fair; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $5.70 to $5.80; Yorkers, $4.60 to $4.80. Prospects fair.

### Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Detroit, Sept. 8.—Passed Up—Props Winslow, Canada, Potomac, Anna Craig, Orantes; schrs L. W. Perry, Card Warrington, Pathfinder, Oak Leaf, Olivia, Cable, Goshawk, Joseph Paige.

Passed Down—Props St. Paul, Bismarck and barges; bark Robert Gaskin; schrs Morning Light, Denmark, Florida, E. Gerlach, Sunrise, Collingwood, Yankee Blade, Tilden, O. Culver, Kate Bruce, John Mott, Comanche, A. G. Morey.

Damaged—The schr Yankee Blade, bound down, had her headgear carried away on the flats. She arrived here to-day in a leaking condition. She will go in dry dock for repairs.

Wind—Southwest.

### Fatal Boiler Explosion.

North East, Md., Sept. 8.—Three men were killed and several injured, yesterday, by the explosion of a boiler at McCullogh's iron rolling mills. The building was badly damaged.

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—Milwaukee counts 27,321 school-children.

—Ware, Mass., has a young lady of 20 years who stands six feet and two inches in her bare feet, and another of 24 who weighs 350 pounds.

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## STREET MURDER.

Unprovoked and Fatal Assault Upon a Citizen of the North Division.

The Victim Stabbed by an Unknown Man While Walking with His Family.

No Clue to the Perpetrator of the Foul Deed.

At a late hour last night,—too late to admit of reportorial investigation of the case—the facts connected with a cold-blooded murder, on Elston avenue, about one block south of Division street bridge, were reported at the Second Precinct Station. The crime was committed in the dark, and without any provocation whatever, except such as was given by a father while defending his child, a little girl, from the assaults of a ruffian. The man who was killed was a respectable citizen in average circumstances, named Michael Callahan. He resided at 80 North Division street, and was on his way home with his wife, child, and brother-in-law, when he lost his life. The four were walking along quietly, after having visited some friends in the West Division. They apprehended no disturbance or annoyance, as the street upon which they were walking was deserted by everybody except themselves. Callahan and his wife, leading the little child, were going along together, and the brother-in-law walked behind them. When they had reached within a block of Division street bridge, on Elston avenue, they met two men, who had evidently crossed the bridge from the North Side. Both were strangers to the Callahan party, and no particular attention was paid to them until one of them undertook to push the little child into the ditch. He was partially successful in his design, for the child was only saved from a dangerous fall by the alertness of her father; as it was, however, her clothing was covered with mud. There was no provocation whatever for such action on the part of the unknown man, as there was plenty of room on the sidewalk for him to pass without disturbing the child or any other member of the party. Naturally enough, Callahan became vexed at the manner in which his daughter had been treated, and the plight in which she had been left by the wanton mischief of the stranger. The latter and his companion were standing a few feet away from Callahan, when he approached them, and inquired why his family had been insulted without provocation. A stab in the right breast from a knife in the hands of the man who had pushed his little girl was the only answer he received. After inflicting the wound, the strangers, aided by the darkness, made their escape in a northerly direction. Callahan sank to the ground and expired in a few seconds, without having spoken a word to the horror-stricken friends who surrounded him, and who had witnessed his terrible taking-off. His body was removed to his late residence with all due despatch, and the police informed of the murder. Officers were sent out immediately to search for the murderer and his companion, upon descriptions furnished by Mrs. Callahan and her brother, but it is hardly probable that they will succeed in arresting them before daylight. Deceased was a middle-aged man, and the head of a rather large family. He has several influential friends in the neighborhood where he resided, and no effort or money will be spared to bring his slayer to justice, if he can be found.

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## FAILED TO CONNECT.

An Anticipated Railroad War Which Did Not Occur.

How the Danville Track Was Prevented from Connecting with the Northwestern.

Not many years ago, when a certain prominent Irishman of the South Division was a member of the Common Council, he succeeded in engineering an ordinance through that body which directed the Board of Public Works to remove the stationary railroad bridge over the Healy Slough, and substitute a swinging structure. He contended that residents in the locality deserved that much consideration, at least, from the Council, and that the merits of the slough itself, as a navigable portion of the Chicago River, demanded that a swinging bridge should be erected over it, so that it might add to the general wealth and dock accommodation of the city. A section was cunningly inserted at the tail-end of the ordinance, authorizing the Board of Public Works, in the event of the Railroad Company neglecting to remove the bridge within thirty days, to tear it down. When the specified time had expired, the old bridge was still in existence. Accordingly, early on the morning of the first day of the succeeding month, the Board of Public Works proceeded to the Healy Slough, at the head of a large force, determined to knock the bridge into a cocked-hat, as the saying is, and, by so doing, strictly carry out the letter and spirit of the ordinance. Meanwhile the Superintendent of the Alton & St. Louis Railroad, which the time was running over the doomed structure, got wind of the movements of the city authorities, and determined to checkmate them until such time as he could get out an injunction restraining them from damaging their business by tearing down the most important portion of their route of travel. He ordered a large number of freight cars and a locomotive to repair to the bridge, and those who had the train in charge were authorized to keep moving continually from one side of the slough to the other. These instructions were faithfully executed, and the raiding party, knowing that no law would uphold them in demolishing a bridge loaded with railroad cars, gave up the enterprise and returned to their homes. Next day the Alton & St. Louis Company placed an injunction upon further raids, and the Councilman was defeated with very little loss of time and very little money.

The above case is brought to mind by one which occurred in the vicinity of the North Side Rolling Mills yesterday. It was feared at first that there would be a serious disturbance; but, fortunately, for the peace and quiet of the neighborhood, and the good name of the citizens, nothing untoward occurred to mar the pleasures of a really enjoyable day. It will be remembered by those who are in the habit of keeping track of what the Council does and does not do, that some time ago permission was granted to a railroad company, known as the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes, to enter the city on the North Side, and run in past the Rolling Mills, and the late Mr. Clybourne's residence. About two blocks from the latter place the track crosses that of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Judging from appearances no opposition has been manifested by this corporation toward having the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes track cross at that particular point. What the Northwestern does object to is, that after crossing their tracks once, the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes constructed a switch which they intended to join to the Northwestern tracks at the earliest time possible. The Northwestern Company frequently warned them to desist from building the switch, with the intention of ever having it in connection with their road, or with the intention of claiming the right to run from it to the track of the Northwestern, and there do business. These admonitions, it appears, were unheeded, and some of the Danville & Vincennes men stated that they would make the connection anyhow, despite the opposition of the Northwestern. Yesterday was the day selected for the accomplishment of this object. The Northwestern men, accompanied by a squad of policemen, under command of Sergeant Gerbing, and followed by a locomotive and five freight cars, arrived at the scene of the dispute early in the morning. They found the place bare of rioters, and without a Danville & Vincennes man in sight. After a short wait, however, a number of men made their appearance in the distance. The foreman of the Northwestern party ordered the train to be drawn up in front of the Danville & Vincennes switch, where it joins, or rather attempts to join. The strangers drew nearer, and proved to be railroad laborers who had been hired to finish the building of the switch. They had all their tools in readiness to go to work, but when they saw the policemen and the position of the train, they determined to have nothing more to do with the matter, and withdrew. This was all that was done during the day, though the policemen kept within hailing distance all the time.

It is understood that the Northwestern Company will apply for an injunction to-day.

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### MARRIED.

McCREARY—SPRAGUE—At Ithica, N. Y., on Sept. 4, by Rev. Dr. Bristol, Mr. Lewis A. McCreary (Russell House, Detroit), and Miss Ellen E. Sprague, of Chicago.

### DIED.

MORSE—On Sept. 7, Mrs. N. C. Morse, at 199 Sherman street, aged 31 years. South Bend and Springfield (Mass.) papers please copy.


WANTED.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.

The advertiser would like a situation as porter in a wholesale grocery. References first-class. Address D 99, Tribune office.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

Charles Morris, 200 Michigan-av., (3 doors south of Van Buren-st.) has the fullest stock of Political Parade Suits, Tin and Paper Torches, Hall, Bucket and Fancy Lanterns and Flags, with names and pictures of candidates on Banners, Transparencies, Badges, Medals, at the lowest cash prices.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, CHINA.

ENTIRE STOCK OF BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD,

Must be closed out for Cash by October 1.

There are full lines best makers W. G. and French China; also, of Glassware,

Open Stock and in Packages,

Will be offered to the trade at much less than value.

PLEASE CALL WHILE STOCK IS COMPLETE.

70 W. Washington-st., CHICAGO, ILL.

DRY GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

NO. 329 WEST MADISON-ST.,

Invite special attention to a large and very cheap lot of genuine

LYONS CLOAK VELVETS

Opened somewhat in advance of the usual time at 25 per cent less than same qualities will command in the regular season.

Also to fresh arrivals, just opened, of New Fall Style

Ottoman and Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs,

In rich coloring and elegant effects.

Also to a handsome assortment of

FALL DRESS GOODS

In the newest fabrics and most fashionable shades.

Also to

NEW FALL STYLES IN JAPANESE SILKS.

Also to a very choice assortment of Ladies' Silk Scarf Ties, newest styles. A rich Corded Silk Tie for 50 cents.

Also to cheap Table Linens, Quilts, Blankets, and other housekeeping goods.

Lowest Prices Guaranteed.

FALL GOODS.

We Have Just Received, and Will Open To-Day,

MONDAY, SEPT. 9,

100 Ottoman Scarfs, $5.
500 Ottoman Shawls—In Fall Colors—from $7 to $10.
50 pcs All-Wool Poplin Plaids, at 50c.
100 Poplin Robes at $7.
100 pcs Black Alpaca, from 35 to 70c.
50 pcs Best Red Tabling at $1.
200 Heavy Honeycomb Quilts at $1.25.

THE ABOVE GOODS WERE BOUGHT AT THE LATE NEW YORK AUCTIONS, AND WILL BE FOUND MUCH BELOW VALUE.

MANHEIMER BROS.,

32 West Madison and 892 State-sts.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,

353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

Metropolitan Block.

Very desirable offices in Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., opposite Court House and new Chamber of Commerce. Are well lighted; warmed by steam; elevator, etc. See plat at our office,

SNYDER & LEE,

14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

Residence to Rent.

My residence, No. 45 Centre-av. Large red brick house and barn. Large grounds, 110 feet by 150 to 20-foot alley. I wish to rent for 2 or 3 years from May next. Will give possession the 1st of October. Will sell furniture cheap, or rent with house if desired.

C. B. GOODYEAR.

FURNACES.

Rochester Co-Operative Foundry Co.,

157 EAST KINZIE-ST., CHICAGO,

Manufacturers of the celebrated Double-Turret Monitor Hot-Air Furnaces, Gas-Light Self-Feed Parlor Cook, National Base Burner, Co-operator Cook, Pride of the Lakes, and all kinds of medium and cheap heating and cooking stoves.

Estimates given, upon application, for heating dwellings, school buildings, churches, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. 157 East Kinzie-st.

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BOLTS.

Continental Bolt Works,

Manufacturers of Machine Bolts, Lag Screws, Bridge, Roof, and Car Bolts, Turn Buckles, Bolt Ends, &c. Any description of Bolt Work to order at short notice. Works, corner Market and Huron-sts. Salesrooms, 50 and 52 East Madison-st.

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LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.

We are negotiating long loans on Real Estate in Chicago and immediate vicinity, in large sums, at current rates. Applicants are requested to bring abstracts and such other title papers as they may have.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

Loans Negotiated

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SUCCESSORS TO SACKETT & CO.,

Commission Merchants, 181 South Water-st.

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A NOVEL. By Christian Reid, author of "Valerie Aylmer," "Morton House," etc. With Illustrations, 1 vol., 8vo. Paper covers, $1; cloth, $1 50.

The author of "Valerie Aylmer" has steadily risen in reputation, till she is, by common consent, recognized as the first of our younger female novelists. Her latest story, "Ebb-Tide," has, like all her other works, its scene in the Sunny South, this time in Charleston, and exhibits the admirable style, the picturesque description, and the high moral tone that characterize her works. The volume is well illustrated, and three of the author's best minor tales are added to the attractions of the main story.

II.

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A DESCRIPTIVE TALE. By James Fenimore Cooper. With Eight New Illustrations by F. O. C. Darley. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper covers, Price, 75 cents; cloth, $1 25. Forming the fourth volume of the new Illustrated Edition of Cooper's Novels.

Heretofore there has been no edition of this acknowledged head of American romancists suitable for general popular circulation, and hence the new issue of these famous novels will be welcomed by the generation of readers that have sprung up since Cooper departed from us. As time progresses, the character, genius, and value of the Cooper romances become more widely recognized; he is now accepted as the great classic of our American literature, and his books as the prose epics of our early history.

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The fourth issue of a new and elegant library edition of Cooper's Novels. Printed on fine paper, in good style, and handsomely bound. "The Spy," "The Pilot," and "The Red Rover" formed the first, second, and third volumes of the series.

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By G. J. Whyte Melville, author of "Sarchedon," "Good for Nothing," etc. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1 25.

An eminent English critic recently remarked that Whyte Melville had surpassed all the novelists of the present generation in vivid and picturesque representations of life.

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JUST PUBLISHED,

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These essays are among the most agreeable specimens of biographical composition we are acquainted with.—*Quarterly Review.*

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THE MINOR POEMS OF HOMER,

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We now have our

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To which the attention of the

Clothing Trade

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HENRY W. KING & CO.

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First Premium Am. Ins. 1871.

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.

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200 PIANOS and ORGANS for sale on the most favorable terms.

Invoices received daily of Hallet, Davis & Co. Pianos, Great Union Pianos, Smith's American Organs.

New Pianos and Organs to rent.

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Has Removed to New Store Nos. 243 245 Lake-st., where he offers for sale, at the lowest market prices, a complete Stock of WROUGHT IRON STEAM AND GAS PIPE AND FITTINGS, Steam and Gas Fitters' Tools, Pumps, Leather, and Rubber Belting, Rubber Hose, &c., &c.

REMOVAL.

BLISS, MOORE & CO., Wholesale Grocers, have Removed to their new quarters, 37 and 39 Wabash-av., Grocers Block.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT,

By the Germania Mannerchor.

A suite of rooms on the South Side, north of Monroe-st., for purposes of rehearsals and meetings. Parties are requested to apply to the undersigned by letter, stating size of rooms, length of lease, amount of rent, when ready for occupation, etc., etc.

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OLD NEWSPAPERS

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# POLITICAL.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN MAINE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Correspondents in Maine generally agree that the election next Monday will probably result in a somewhat reduced majority for the Grant party. During the last six years the Republican majority in Maine has averaged 14,000, and in 1866, which is the best, exceeded 20,000. Speaker Blaine has been unscrupulous in using the immense means placed in his hands by the plethoric Administration managers.

The Maine Standard says: "It requires a Liberal strength of 15 per cent in Maine to render victory possible, but a gain of 15 per cent elsewhere would leave poor Grant very much where Scott was found after the election of 1852. If the Liberal force, hastily and imperfectly organized as it is in Maine, should prove to be not larger than 8 per cent of the former Republican vote, the result would be a sure presage of victory. A like gain in other States would carry 204 Electoral votes—a majority of the Electoral College. That gain would only be about 10,000 votes in Maine, and would only reduce the Radical majority from 20,403, the last full vote, to about 12,000."

A despatch from Kittery, Me., says great efforts are making to pack this end of the First Congressional District with navy yard workmen in the interest of Burleigh, the Grant candidate. About 2,500 are stowed away in the navy yard, their polling force being distributed among the towns on the Maine borders opposite Portsmouth, N. H. There is no possible legitimate employment for them. General Farnsworth says of the Maine canvass, from which he just returned, that the Liberal element in that State is of a strength and character that will have great weight in the election next week. The probabilities are, that a larger vote than that of 1868 will be polled—when, out of 180,000 votes, the largest ever cast, Grant obtained a majority of over 20,000. A reduction of 10,000 on that majority would indicate a proportionate defection of 60,000 in this State, 40,000 in Pennsylvania, and 30,000 in Ohio.

## THE RESULT IN VERMONT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Tribune says: "If our friends will do as well in other States as in Vermont, we shall have nothing to fear. Look at the following table of the loss in Vermont: Republican vote, 1868, 44,167; Grant vote, 1872, 41,186; loss, 281. Democratic vote, 1868, 12,045; Liberal and Democratic vote, 1872, 17,634; gain, 5,589."

Mayor Banks, fresh from Tennessee, brings cheering news from that State. Greeley's majority he estimates at from 50,000 to 75,000. The managers of the State Fair, without distinction of party, have invited Mr. Greeley to deliver the annual address, at Nashville, on Oct. 5. In the event of his acceptance, large numbers from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Kentucky are expected to attend the exercises.

## CARL SCHURZ AT CLEVELAND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 7.—The Hon. Carl Schurz was met at the depot by a body guard of at least 500 mounted men, who escorted him to the Kennard House. The reception was, in fact, a perfect ovation. The meeting at the public square, at 8 o'clock p. m., was attended by at least 20,000 people. Intense enthusiasm prevailed; there were 1,500 torches, with transparencies and banners, in procession. The square was packed with the masses, who listened attentively to the eloquent speaker. He dealt some telling blows, and their effect will be seen next November. General Thomas Ewing spoke from the same stand at the same time, the Senator not being able to make one-eighth of the audience hear him. General Ewing is a very forcible and eloquent speaker, and spoke at some length. The Germans will serenade Senator Schurz to-night. The meeting may safely be pronounced the most decided success of the campaign, and, beyond a doubt, it will have its desired effect. You can safely count on Cuyahoga County for Greeley and Brown, and Selah Chamberlain for Congress from this district.

## COLONEL CARTER AT SPRINGFIELD—GRANT MEETING—JOSEPH LEDLIE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 7.—To-night our city is all ablaze again with torch-light processions, which have filled the State House grounds to overflowing, and the people are wild with enthusiasm. A cannon is belching forth, in deep thunder tones, its welcome to the masses of the people congregated to listen to the Hon. George W. Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Louisiana. His speech is replete with sharp hits and convincing arguments, which carry conviction to the hearts of his hearers, and meet with the greatest applause. It may be said that no speech of this season has met with greater favor. Mr. Carter convinced his hearers that the Southern people are in earnest in their desires to be one people again, under one flag and one Government, and that those most desirous to attain this end are the soldiers of the rebel army.

There were 200 or 300 people present at the wigwam to hear the Hon. James P. Root,—which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been a good meeting for the Grantites. But the contrast to-night between the huge popular demonstration at Greeley Park and that of the wigwam made it look sickly indeed. The interest in Grant and his waning cause is going out in this section of the State, and in proportion as it ceases the enthusiasm for Greeley increases.

Joseph Ledlie has returned from Blanton Duncan's Convention at Louisville, and his report has evidently set rather heavily upon the Grant managers of that stupendous fraud in this city. They have learned wisdom by experience and the expenditure of a large amount of money, and have learned that the people cannot be hoaxed. Joseph has no longer followers in this county, and it is believed that he will come out soon and espouse the Grant cause.

## THE ANTECEDENTS OF LOUIS DENT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Several of the Grant organs have made statements that Judge Louis Dent, who recently beat over the head with a bludgeon Mr. H. Reed, of the Capital, is a distant relation of General Dent; that he was a Johnson man; that he is now probably for Greeley, and, finally, that he is the black sheep of the family. The latter may be true; but, instead of being a distant relation of General Dent, he is the brother of that gentleman, and, therefore, the brother-in-law of the President. The charge that he was a Johnson man is also probably true, as his father, the present Postmaster at Covington, Ky., was a Johnson man, as also his brother, the General, until toward the close of Johnson's term. Judge Dent was once a very respectable man in California, with whom, for a long time, the President, at a humbler period of his existence, made his home. Dent to-day said that of course he is in favor of Grant's re-election.

## GRANT AND SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS—ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—As a result of the labor which some of the Grant politicians are doing in the South for his cause, it is stated that during the month of August 700 new claims have been filed with the Southern Claims Commission. It has been shown that Grant's friends, to obtain support among the Southern people, have promised if they support Grant for re-election that their claims would be promptly paid. The large increase during the past month is, therefore, significant.

Attorney General Williams, notwithstanding two months' hard service on the stump in Oregon, is again to enter the campaign as a Grant speaker. His first speech will be in Philadelphia on Tuesday.

## GRAND LIBERAL RALLY IN NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The following gentlemen have accepted invitations to speak at the great Liberal ratification meeting to be held in this city Sept. 12: Horatio Seymour, Francis Kernan, Governor Randolph, Governor Walker, of Virginia; R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia; Governor Austin Blair, of Michigan; General Banks, General Farnsworth, Chauncey M. Depew, A. K. McClure, of Pennsylvania, and numerous well-known local orators.

## LIBERAL TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—The Democrats and Liberals had their first torchlight parade of the campaign to-night, and made a most splendid display in their gay and brilliant uniforms. After marching through the principal streets, they halted at Broadway and Washington street, where a mass meeting was held, at which Senator Blair, Congressman Wells and several other gentlemen spoke to one of the largest crowds ever assembled in the city.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A Liberal ratification meeting will be held in Union Square on Sept 12. Among the speakers will be Francis Kernan, Governor Hoffman, Senator Fenton, Horatio Seymour, and General Banks.

The World warmly indorses Kernan as a reformer whom all can support. The Herald changes from yesterday, and asserts that the Syracuse nominations were dictated by imbecility. It says that the Bourbon failure at Louisville is inconsiderable when compared with it.

The Times offers to donate $10,000 to the children's excursion fund if it does not prove the statement that J. Russell Jones gave land to President Grant to be false, the Tribune to pay a like sum provided that the Times proves its falsity.

### Fighting Among the Creeks.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—Major Gunther, a Revenue Agent, has arrived here from Arkansas, via the Indian Territory, and reports that, while at Muskogee, he heard that two factions of the Creek Indians had a fight, in which seven persons were killed and a number wounded. He could not learn, however, when or where the fight occurred, but it was stated that the affair grew out of the election of a full-blooded negro to the Chieftaincy of the Creek Nation by the opposition to the Chiocote faction, which has been in power for some time, and to which there has been much hostility on the part of the Sands faction.

### The Kentucky Peace Festival.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 7.—The most active and extensive preparations are going on for the grand peace reunion in this city on Sept. 11 and 12. The arrangement of details is now complete. The largest barbecue ever given in this country will be given on Wednesday, with a grand torchlight procession at night. The city buildings and private houses will also be illuminated, and bonfires wherever there is space for them to be safely burned. The city will be profusely decorated with flags and flowers on both days. Additional entertainments will be provided for the 12th. Nearly every railroad in the country has agreed to reduce the fare for visitors.

### Telegraphic Brevities.

The fourth annual fair of the Northern Illinois Agricultural Society commences at Aurora on Monday.

—Dr. Paul Schoeppe was on Saturday liberated at Carlisle, the jury returning a verdict of not guilty.

—The Iowa Pacific Railway has a large amount of grading finished in Franklin County, ready for the iron, and fifty miles of bridging and grading are already completed, and the road-bed is ready for the iron in the neighborhood of Waverly, Bremer County.

—Julius L. Strong, member of Congress, died suddenly in Hartford on Saturday.

—O. C. Street, member of the Dominion Parliament, died at his residence near Niagara, Ont., on Friday.

—At Pottsville, Pa., on Saturday, Joseph Brown, who murdered the Kramer family, last winter, was convicted of murder in the first degree. The prisoner is only 18 years of age.

—The son of Captain N. D. Perkins, of Monroe, Mich., was killed at that place on Friday afternoon, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a companion, while duck shooting.

—There is no prospect of an early termination of the coal miners' strike at LaSalle, Ill., as the workmen still adhere to their demand of $1.25 per ton.

—Brevet Brigadier General Sylvanus Brayer, United States Engineer Corps, died on Saturday at South Braintree, Mass., aged 67 years, of which 47 were passed in active military service, and as instructor at West Point.

—There has been expended on the new Illinois State House, in all accounts up to Sept. 5, $133,-218.

The State Board of Equalization expects to conclude its work early next week, all the county assessment returns having been received.

—The First National Bank of Carlinville, Ill., with a capital of $75,000 has been authorized to commence business.

# WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

## THE MURDERER OF NATHAN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Billy Forrester, alias Billy Marshall, alias Billy Frank Campbell, alias Frank Harding, alias Frank Howard, the suspected murderer of Nathan, the New York banker, was arrested in this city, this morning, by Washington detectives, who have been on the watch for him the last four days, believing him to be here. He acknowledged himself to be Forrester, and will be taken to New York, accompanied by Chief Kelso, of that city, who has been telegraphed for to come on. The reward offered for this man amounts to about $16,000 outside of the Nathan murder, of which he is suspected, but which remains to be proven. After his arrest, he telegraphed to New Orleans for his baggage to be sent to Barney Aaron, at New York, and says he is lately from the South.

## RE-INTERMENT OF CONFEDERATE DEAD.

The bodies of between 700 and 800 Confederate soldiers, disinterred from the Gettysburg battle-field, and recently conveyed to Richmond, Va., by the Ladies' Memorial Association, have been properly interred in Gettysburg Hill, at Hollywood Cemetery, without public parade or announcement. There has been about 1,800 bodies re-interred, mostly of men who belonged to Pickett's Virginia Division, the other Southern States having removed nearly all of their dead a good while ago.

## MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

It is currently reported here that the Board of Public Works has now about exhausted the $4,000,000 in the improvements being made here, and that some sharp financiering will be required to keep work in motion until Congress assembles. To carry out the manner of improvements already under way, will require large appropriations in the future, which must either come from Congress or they will be abandoned, as the money already expended on special taxes represents at least one-eighth of the entire value of the property of the city.

## TREASURY STATEMENT.

By a count to-day, it appears that there are now in the Treasury $73,191,783 in coin, and $9,137,467 in currency. The gold certificates are included in the coin, and amount to $27,926.

## THE PRESIDENT AND FAMILY.

The weather is getting a little cold at Long Branch. The President and his family are meditating a return to Washington. In anticipation of his return during the latter part of the month, the Waite House is being put in repair. A new black walnut staircase has replaced the old pine one in front of the building appropriated exclusively to the President's household; a new roof has also been put on, and the conservatory improved. The private apartments are to be newly carpeted, and, to some extent, refurnished, this fall. It is reported that the President may come to Washington for a few hours on Tuesday next.

## ANOTHER INDIAN DELEGATION.

General Cowan, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department, telegraphed the following joyful intelligence on the 5th inst.:

"Leave here at daylight to-morrow with 19 Indians from the Tetons and 14 from Grand Rapids. Will reach Sioux City Sunday, Chicago Tuesday, and Washington Thursday. All well."

General Cowan has been absent on a pleasure excursion to the Yellow Stone region, for the past three months. The Sioux have never before been conciliated, and it was impossible until now. Cowan has accomplished it while on an excursion with Indian traders and geologists.

## THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

is now without the presence of a single commanding officer, the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, and the Chief Clerk all being absent, and the Department is run by outsiders. An officer of Justice will continue to act as Secretary until somebody returns.

# FOREIGN.

## Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Admiral Alden and the officers of the American squadron will participate in the festivities in honor of the Imperial visitors to Berlin.

A grand military parade took place to-day, at which the three Emperors headed their respective regiments. The eldest son of the Crown Prince, Frederick William, wore the Order of St. Andrew, which was conferred on him, this morning, by the Czar. The parade was witnessed by an immense concourse.

This evening a Court dinner was given at the Imperial Palace. The Emperor William gave the toast, "Our Guests." The Emperor of Austria proposed "The Health of the German Emperor and family." The Czar's toast was, "The Valiant German Army." The festivities of the day terminated with a monster torchlight procession this evening, the playing of the Prussian tattoo by the 1,124 musicians selected from the bands of all German regiments for their proficiency. There were 400 torch bearers in the procession. The city was brilliantly illuminated, and multitudes of people thronged the streets.

The Czar made Princes Frederick Charles and Frederick Henry Albert, Field Marshals of the Russian army.

## Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The failure of Nash & Co., bankers, is announced, with liabilities reaching £60,000.

The uncertainty as to the amount of the award of damages to the United States by the Geneva Board has unsettled the market for consols to-day.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—London advices show that the striking mania is pervading all England. The chairmakers at Wycomb; the coal-men of Lowestaft; the silk-weavers of Sadbury; the stone masons of Preston; the bakers of Dublin; the engineers of Birkenhead, and the China and earthenware manufacturers of Staffordshire are all on a strike. The Post Office employes have petitioned for an advance of wages. The journeymen butchers of London have formed a union for the purpose of getting higher wages.

## West Indies.

HAVANA, Sept. 6.—The Intendente of Havana has asked and been promised the co-operation of merchants in breaking up the practice of smuggling and defrauding the Treasury.

The clerks of Havana meet on Sunday to take measures to abolish the system of requiring them to work Sundays. Some opposition to the movement is manifested.

The French ship Jaques Sewin, Captain Huc, from Macao April 8, arrived on Sept. 4, bringing a cargo of Chinese. The Chinamen mutinied shortly after leaving Macao, and it is reported that the Captain killed several of them. Whipping was practised during the entire passage. The Chinamen arrived in a horrible condition. Sixty-five out of 300 died during the passage. The survivors, on landing, presented a sickening appearance. Many were unable to walk.

Porto Rico advices state that the natives, having been unmolested by the troops in the elections, have chosen their own candidates. The natives are jubilant at their success, and the ultra party in Cuba are despondent, knowing that a semi abolition delegation from Porto Rico in the Cortes will influence the slavery question in Cuba.

## Switzerland.

BERNE, Sept. 7.—One hundred and twenty houses in Sernatz, besides many stables and outbuildings, were burned last night.

The dinner in honor of the Geneva Arbitrators here, on Thursday next, will conclude with a grand fete.

GENEVA, Sept. 7.—A banquet was given to the members of the Board of Arbitration, at the Hotel de la Paix, to-day. Count Sclopis made a speech, but nothing of importance bearing on the work of the Arbitrators was said.

## Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sep. 1.—Two women at the capital, jealous of each other, fought a duel and were attended with woman seconds. One was armed with a bone dagger and the other with an ordinary dagger. The one with a bone dagger killed her antagonist.

Gomez Palacios declines to accept the Ministry of the Interior offered by Lerdo.

Rupture in the Mixed Commission occasions much discussion. Guzman's course is not approved, and it is rumored that Lerdo will remove him.

Diaz demands as a condition of submission to the Government that amnesty be extended to parties now excluded, and that the elections be postponed, so that all can participate in the election of members of Congress. Diaz offers all his influence in favor of peace. It is reported that President Lerdo will extend the amnesty terms but refuse to comply with the rest of Diaz' demands. The Guerrero insurgents continue to refuse amnesty.

### Tragedy in Kansas.

PAOLA, Kan., Sept. 7.—A horrible double murder occurred seven miles from here last evening. Caleb Scherer, a wealthy farmer, living in Osawatomie Township, in a fit of insanity, produced by family difficulties murdered his daughter, Mrs. Wallace, and dangerously wounded his wife, and son-in-law Wallace. The latter, in defending himself, struck Scherer, causing his instant death. The wounds received by Mrs. Scherer and Wallace are considered fatal.

### Fires.

GALVA, Ill., Sept. 7.—The flouring mill owned by Bennett & Wiley was last night destroyed by fire. Loss, $25,000 to $30,000.

DETROIT, Sept. 7.—At 3 o'clock this morning, the Kalamazoo Paper Mill, with all its machinery, was burned. The loss is complete, and will reach $45,000. Some 50 persons are thrown out of employment. The origin of the fire is unknown. It was insured for $25,000.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—A fire in Chelsea, this afternoon, caused the loss of $30,000; insured for $25,000.

### The Fever Ship.

NEW BEDFORD, Sept. 7.—Dr. C. D. Prescott, Quarantine Physician, to-day visited the United States steamer Wyoming, which arrived yesterday with fever on board. He reports the disease not contagious, being malarial without remittent fever. No new cases have been developed since the steamer left Aspinwall.

# NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

## ATTEMPT TO RELEASE A MURDERER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Supreme Court was densely crowded to-day, the occasion consisting of a shrewd legal effort to release, on habeas corpus, a murderer who escaped justice on the ground of insanity and now seeks to get out of the Asylum and back into society, on plea of a restored brain. Burns, the prisoner, formed a carefully-prepared tableau in Court to-day, with his flax-headed boy seated on his lap and his wife at his elbow. Counsellor Howe stated that he appeared for the prisoner, who had been tried for murder in the first degree and acquitted on the ground that he was insane; but since his trial the Almighty, in His inscrutable wisdom, had been pleased to restore his shattered reason, and he was now as sane as any person in the Court room, and under the circumstances Burns was entitled to his discharge. Judge Leonard said he would render a decision Monday, and remanded Burns to prison.

## SIGNOR MARIO

has been serenaded this week and entertained at the Lotos Club. He bears his age very well indeed. He is of about medium height, his hair is yet untinged with gray, and his vivacity of manner is something unusual in one of his years. He is in excellent health, and expects to rival his ancient triumphs at Castle Garden.

## CHARLES SUMNER.

The Tribune says "Sumner's illness, while serious, is not regarded as dangerous. Among the incidents of Mr. Sumner's injuries in 1856, was an inflammation of the spinal cord, the effect of blows on the head. Out of this grew an abnormal affection of the heart, not organic, which recurs with overwork, and is only cured by rest and by restoration of general health."

## THE VIELE ABDUCTION.

The first wife of General Albert Viele, from whom he is divorced, returned from Europe recently, determined to recover possession of her little girl, aged 7, whose custody had been awarded to the father. Another child, a little boy, had been given to the mother, who went to Europe. Hearing there of General Viele's remarriage, she resolved to seize her little daughter by force. Taking two gentlemen into her confidence, she had them decoy General Viele to this city by a business appointment. In his absence, last Wednesday, from his home at Lake Mahopac, the discarded wife, aided by friends, seized the little girl, placed her in a carriage, and, driving to the nearest railway station, came to this city. On the road to the railway, pursuit was made, and revolvers displayed on both sides, but the General's friend backed down. The little girl showed great delight on being restored to her mother. The eldest daughter of the General by his first marriage remains at Lake Mahopac, having not only refused to accompany her mother, but fighting most desperately to prevent the abduction of her little sister. In the melee she tore a coat from one man and a hat from another. Mrs. Viele No. 1 sailed for Europe to-day with her rescued little girl. Mrs. Viele No. 2 was out riding when the abduction occurred.

## A FOOLHARDY ATTEMPT.

A letter from Dover to the London Times gives the following account of the attempt of J. B. Johnson to swim across the British Channel: "Many thought it was a hoax, and old salts considered it madness to attempt it, because it was impossible to get across, owing to the swiftness of the currents that run mid-channel, and the distance they reckoned he would have to swim before he could hope to accomplish his object. Johnson, with his breast adorned with some twenty or thirty decorations, walked to the pier. The steamer Palmerston, with members of the press, steamed a few feet away. At 10:30 Mr. Johnson appeared on deck, attired in bathing costume, and, having ascended the paddle-box, he, amid the ringing cheers of the crowd, dived into the water in splendid style. At the stern of the steamer a small boat containing Mr. Johnson's brother and Mr. Callared, was towed along, so that, in case of necessity, help was immediately at hand. Striking out to sea, the swimmer soon made headway, taking some most powerful strokes, which appeared to send him at least a distance of six feet each time. Johnson kept on swimming in splendid form, and accomplished two miles in 30 minutes. He kept this pace, and at 11:30 took his first refreshments. At 11:30 he again partook of stimulants. The tide had now taken him nearly off Folkestone, and he then put on such a spurt that he overhauled the steamer, which was some distance ahead of him. On reaching her, he remarked that he should like something to eat, and, though he was neither exhausted nor tired, the surgeon saw that his circulation was failing, and advised him to come out. This was at 11:45 a. m. Taking his advice, he got into the steamer, having swam over seven miles in an hour and five minutes. He did not appear the least tired, but his legs were benumbed. When he got all right he had the pluck and desire to continue the feat, but the water being very rough, it was considered a physical impossibility to continue. He then went below, and the Palmerston steamed direct for Calais, arriving at 3 p. m. Just before moving into the harbor Johnson appeared on deck again, and, with his brother, jumped into the water and performed various aquatic tricks."

## FINANCIAL REVIEW.

During the past two weeks business on the Stock Exchange has been a little more active, on account of returning speculators. Money has hardened. The two extremes of the week were 3 and 7 per cent, with the great bulk of business at 4 to 6 per cent. Money on time is comparatively dear, and for the balance of the year liberal transactions have taken place at 7 per cent and commissions—equal, as a general thing, to about 12 per cent. The demand for time loans has been active, and many parties have endeavored to fortify themselves against any contingency of the future by borrowing money on time. Time loans in gold show no relaxation, and high rates are still charged for the use of gold in the future. Borrowers this week have paid ⅛ to ¼ per cent for 60 days, and 1½ to 1¾ per cent for the balance of the year. For business paper the market may be called dull, and in open market the rates for prime names range from 8 to 10 per cent. The outflow of currency to the interior during the week has not been on an extensive scale. Foreign exchange has been dull and heavy throughout the week, with a steady and gradual decline in the rate. The gold market was dull and steady the early part of the week, but afterward became weak, and declined from 113⅜ to 113⅛.

At the close there was a firmer feeling, and a rally to 113¼. The decline in gold was produced chiefly by the weakness in exchange, and the fears of a large award in favor of our Government by the Geneva Conference, while the advance at the close was caused by a heavy decrease in the specie average of the banks. Government securities have been unfavorably affected by the decline at London and fall in gold. The prices reached for bonds during the week on the downward turn were the lowest for a long time past.

On the Stock Exchange, speculation has been unsettled, with frequent fluctuations in prices, and the tone of the market at the opening speculation was slightly bullish, but the loss of the steamers Bienville and American precipitated a heavy decline in the Pacific Mail shares, which changed the whole market from bull to bear, and resulted in a general decline, ranging from 1 to 5¼ per cent. Late in the week Pacific Mail rallied about 2 per cent, and New York Central advanced 2¼ per cent, which temporarily turned the market again, and caused a general rally from the lowest point of the week. This condition of the market was followed by a general reaction in prices once more at the close, when some shares were down to the lowest figure of the week. The market has periodically been affected during the week by many unsettling and counteracting influences, such as the loss of the Pacific Mail steamers; the rumored rupture between the New Jersey Central, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Cos., whereby the usual dividend by the latter might be passed; the revival of the New York Central scrip dividend story; the large sales of Wabash by parties who bought the stock to control the October election, and found out that they had made a mistake; the uncertainty and conflicting reports in regard to the Geneva awards; the mercantile failures at London, and weakness in securities there, and the hardening tendency of our money market, especially for time loans. The sharp decline in those shares usually classed as investment securities forms one of the noticeable features of the week.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $8,969,002; produce exports, $4,406,870; specie exports, $374,485. The total merchandise imports, since Jan. 1, $309,133,900, against $263,218,674 last year, and $258,948,215 in 1870. The total imports of produce, since Jan. 1, are $151,093,885, against $158,824,806 last year, and $13,991,010 in 1870. The total exports of specie, since Jan. 1, are $56,913,080, against $63,544,104 last year, and $46,236,480 in 1870.

The bank statement is unfavorable, and shows a net loss of $1,305,575 in the legal reserve. The banks now hold only $8,262,525 above the 25 per cent required by law.

## CLOSING RATES ON SATURDAY.

The stock market to-day was heavy, and lower. New York Central declined from 100⅝ to 99⅜, which caused a sympathetic decline in the balance of the list to the extent of ¼ to 1 per cent. Pacific Mail and Western each declined 1 per cent. The reported Geneva award of $15,000,000 caused a firmer feeling on the Stock Exchange. Just previous to closing New York Central advanced to 100¼; C. C. & I. C. to 36½; Pacific Mail to 71¼, and the balance of the list ⅛ to ½ per cent. Money closed easy, to-day, at 4@5 per cent. The latest rates of gold were at 113. Government bonds were strong and steady at the close. Central Pacific bonds closed at 100⅛@100¼; Union Pacific firsts, 87@88; land grants, 79½@80¼; incomes, 80@81.

## BREADSTUFFS.

The inquiry for flour was light and the market tame for most grades. Good shipping extras are scarce and in fair demand; old family steady; new more plenty and quiet, and common heavy. At the close the market was tame. Wheat quiet, owing to limited supply; demand moderate, chiefly for spring for export. The market closes steady and fairly active for spring and firmer for winter. The latter is not plenty, and the demand is chiefly for export in port to arrive.

[To the Associated Press.]

## THE IMPEACHED JUDGES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Bar Association is reported to have held a meeting last evening to secure the disqualification of Barnard, and to checkmate any movement for restoring Cardozo to the Bench.

## THE PIONEER.

It is stated that the Cuban privateer Pioneer has been condemned, and will be sold at auction on the 10th inst.

## THE PRINTERS.

At a meeting of the Workingmen's Union last night, the Typographical Union of this city withdrew from it, on account of the passage of a rule requiring all members to pay twenty-five cents a week when strikes are in progress.

# THE FARM AND GARDEN.

**Fall-Plowing—A List of Pears Not for the Garden, and a Few that May Be Put There—Asparagus and Its Culture.**

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 7.

## FALL PLOWING.

At the North, say north of 42 degrees, the practice of fall-plowing is very general. The pressing necessity for this is the shortness of the spring. Here "Winter lingers in the lap of spring," and, when spring comes, it is with a leap; vegetation springs to sudden life, and, in a few days, the fields are clothed with verdure, and the forest is full-robed for summer, and summer itself is close at hand, giving but few days for the preparation of the soil, and the planting of the spring crops, the time of corn planting having a range of from ten to twenty days. As you go South, the days of spring are increased, vegetation starts more slowly, and there is more ample time for the putting in of the crop. Thus the necessity of doing the plowing in the fall is not so great, and we find fall-plowing almost entirely neglected. The stubble-fields that are not re-sown to wheat are rank with rag-weed and other strong-growing weeds, that mar the good appearance of the farm and lessen the value of the land for the succeeding crop. If we would plow all such fields as soon as harvested, we should not only have our farms appear in better condition, but they would produce much better crops. The autumn, or rather summer plowing, would have the effect of a summer fallow, and thus the land would be ready for early seeding. While, at the North, the drawback is in the starting of the season, here it is often in heavy and long-continued rains that retard the plowing, and, in some instances, these have carried the planting down to the first days of June, at the time that we should be engaged in doing the cultivating of the corn and potato crops. Then we have the work divided for both man and team, by plowing our stubble land after harvest, and at intervals of leisure during the autumn. If the land is plowed in the fall, and thrown into lands of, say, four rods in width each, a better drainage is effected. The fall and winter rains fall on this soft, newly-plowed land, and pass down through it, leaving all the plant food that is carried down into the soil as a deposit against the needs of spring. We know that water must pass through the soil if we would have its fertilizing properties retained, for only in this way has the soil greater affinity for the gases than the water.

I need not enlarge on these points, so essential to good farming, but simply call attention to their value, and remind the farmer that now is the time to look after the work. Some people claim that the winter-rains will pack the soil, and so it will; but then that packed soil holds a supply of plant-food, and all you have to do is to lightly stir the surface and plant the seed. You do not have to wait until the lower stratum is free of water, or in a condition for plowing, but go at it with a cultivator and harrow, and open its pores to the sun, the rain, and the dew, and the crops will make good progress. In the south part of the State, corn planting is often delayed a full month by the heavy rain-falls of spring, when, if the land had been thrown into ridges in September, there would not, of necessity, have been any delay. The husbandry of all clay lands south of 40 degrees will be greatly benefitted by this system of autumn-plowing—a system that is little known, even on the best managed farms, for the planting of spring crops.

## PEARS FOR THE GARDEN.

MONMOUTH STATION, Aug. 30.

SIR: I wish to set out about fifty standard pear trees in the spring; will you be kind enough to give me what you would consider a good selection, considering hardiness and productiveness, including summer, fall, and winter. Yours very truly,

THOS. JONES.

There was a time when every nurseryman and tree-planter knew all about pears; but there has come a change, and now so little is really known about pear trees that are hardy and productive, that it is impossible to make a test. Of all the puzzles, this is the most difficult of solution. For one, I have nearly given up standards, and fell back on dwarfs. They cost less, come quicker into bearing, and, when the blight kills them, I have less of regret for the loss. Bartlett, Buffum, Belle Lucrative, and Lawrence will make a list that just now promises to bear the best. I had great faith in Onondaga, for it was so thrifty and productive of fine, showy fruit, of fine quality, that I began to esteem it, and call it iron-clad, one of the never fails; but, alas, that gentle gazelle went to the brush-heap one week last year,—the worst blighted specimen of all; a dozen trees that should have given me fifty bushels of pears. Then my White Doyennes, that had begun to amend, cracked worse than the crack of doom, but this year have a good showing of fruit. I no longer put my heart on pears, but go more largely on other fruit, and am just now cultivating my taste in that direction. I have three trees of that little gem of an early pear,—the Doyenne d'Ete,—that gave a bushel-basket of pears, smaller than the smallest, and too knotty to be of any value; and to-day the leaves are all off, giving token of leaf-blight, that may lay the foundation for dead trees. Then the Beurre Anjou was the coming pear, but with me it has delayed its coming. The Buffum, as a dwarf, has given fair returns, but, as a standard, I would not plant it. The Bartlett has done the best of all, and is the only pear that I would plant for market. The Belle Lucrative is next best for me, and comes a little later; and the Lawrence is probably the best for winter. On the whole, it is better to supply the place of pears with other fruit that is more reliable, than to depend upon the pear itself. We have no winter peaches, and we may also forego winter pears. There is no list of winter plums or of winter strawberries, and yet we might be pleased with such. Let us, therefore, be content to grow such pears as promise best, and not attempt to fill out the season at too great a cost. The Bartlett has thus far proved the most reliable, and we might go more largely on that. I do not suppose this answer will prove satisfactory to a lover of pears, but it is the present status of this fruit as a general thing. The exceptions are seen on every hand, but, one after another, they sink away.

## ASPARAGUS AND ITS CULTURE.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 2.

MR. RURAL: I do not know that you are in the habit of answering inquiries from subscribers through the columns of THE TRIBUNE, or otherwise; but, as I desire some instructions about the culture of that most delicious and most neglected garden vegetable, asparagus, I will venture a few inquiries, hoping they may receive your attention and elicit an answer through THE TRIBUNE.

I have plants grown from seed sown last spring, in a rich, sandy loam.

1. When will be the best time to transplant them into permanent beds, with a view to their early availability for use?
2. What is the best practicable method of preparing beds, without elaborate expense?
3. How should the plants be reset?
4. How far apart and how deeply covered?
5. What age should plants attain before being "cropped" for the market or table? and what is the best method of cutting?
6. Is high or low ground best for the culture of asparagus? Respectfully, G. W.

The culture of asparagus is one of the most simple of all vegetables of the garden. The trouble is that, like many other things, the gardeners have thrown all the mystery possible about it. Strip it of the gardeners' literature and the gardeners' ignorance, and we have no difficulty in regard to it. There is no trouble in writing a book of four or five hundred pages about the culture of this delicious vegetable, without giving practical rules for its cheap growth,—so cheap that every family could have a full supply. Go into the city markets in spring, and see the miserable stuff called asparagus that the market-gardeners send there to be sold, not to be eaten, for three-fourths of it is simply woody fibre, that no one thinks of eating, for all that part of the plant below ground has no value for the table, and yet these men persist in putting it up for the market in that condition. It should never be cut below ground, for the simple reason that that part of the plant is not used for food. It should not be cut until four or six inches high, and then at the surface of the ground. Then all will be fit to use, tender, and succulent,—not mere chips, as the butt-ends of the plant are termed by the cook, who knows that those white, nice-looking sticks will absorb butter in the cooking, but will not be eaten, but returned to the kitchen as chips.

I will give directions to the farmer how to grow his family supply at little cost.

1. Transplant after frost or in the spring. I would prefer the autumn, as the plant starts early in the spring.
2. Plow your land deep, or, better, trench-plow. I have two rows along one side of the garden, that are twenty rods long, and so that it can be worked with cultivator, and be got at with the mower.
3. Set the plants deep, so that the crowns will be three inches below the surface. Set with a spade, or open a furrow deep enough for the purpose.
4. Have the rows four feet apart, and the plants three feet in the row. My present plants are set two feet in the row, but they are too close, and I intend making a new bed this fall, and shall set them three feet.
5. One year old are the best to handle, but older ones will do. They may be cropped the first year after planting, if old plants are used; but the new or young plants will not throw up strong stems until the second year. Cut with a common knife, but have it sharp.
6. The land must be well-drained. No stagnant water must be allowed to stand on the plants.

The asparagus is a gross feeder, and the land must have plenty of manure, and that annually. That from the hog-pen is much esteemed, and next to that from the cow-stable; but the best of all is the poudrette from the earth closet. We may put on some airs in regard to night-soil; but, in this inodorless preparation, we have the key to fine garden-vegetables. At the close of haying, I pass the mower over the rows, cutting down weeds and plants, and are rewarded with a fine autumn growth of plant, not for cutting, but to give vigor to the roots, and this prevents the seeds from injuring the bed, which they will do if allowed to grow.

After the planting comes the annual manuring and the annual mowing. Little further can be required. While cutting, keep all the plants cut back; allow none to grow, because they are too small. Don't run after new varieties, but plant just the one, and good culture, or rather manuring, will give you the giant, the colossal, and the monstrous.

RURAL.

# ILLINOIS.

**Incendiarism and Attempted Lynch Law in Cass County, Ill.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 7.—A report reaches here by a gentleman who left Beardstown this morning, that that town was the scene of intense excitement and an extensive conflagration last night. Early in the evening a report reached the town that an armed band of men from Virginia, Chandlerville, and other parts of the eastern portion of Cass County, friends of Edward Milsted, who was killed by O. J. Diffenbacher, on the fair grounds at Virginia, on Thursday evening last, were on the way to Beardstown for the avowed purpose of forcibly entering the jail, taking Diffenbacher out and lynching him. The report also stated that, if they were frustrated in this purpose, they would never leave the place until it was in ashes. On receipt of this report, the Sheriff at once had a strong guard of armed men placed around the jail. When nearing the town the mob dispersed and entered it at various points in the darkness of night. Learning that the jail was so strongly guarded that it would be unsafe to attempt to execute their purpose against Diffenbacher, the mob set fire to the town in several places, and, before the flames could be extinguished, an entire block of buildings was consumed. Of the buildings burned, one, a warehouse, belonged to Captain Ebensh. After perpetrating the work of incendiarism, and supposing the fire could not be subdued until the greater part of the town was in ashes, the mob left. Our informant says that all night the town was a scene of intense excitement and terrible apprehension. A report reaches here this evening that the exasperated mob, who were friends of Milstead, and went to Beardstown to avenge his death, succeeded in burning Diffenbacher's dwelling before leaving the place.

# SPORTING.

**Billiards—Base Ball—The Turf.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Albert Garnier has challenged John Deery to play a French carom game of billiards, of either 500 or 600 points, for $250 to $500 aside. The proposition remains open till next Saturday.

The base ball game to-day between the Mutuals and Bostons resulted in a score of 12 to 5 in favor of the former.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 7.—The pacing race that commenced here yesterday between Harry Goodrich, Kitty Wilkes, and Jeff Davis, in which Kitty took the first two heats, and Goodrich the third, was finished to-day by Kitty and Harry. Jeff. did not put in an appearance. Kitty was not in fix to-day, and Harry ended the race in two heats,—in 2:33½, and 2:35. This race closed the meeting, which has not been a success in any respect. Financially it was more of a failure than in anything else.

—Claudio Dones, an Italian sleight-of-hand operator in San Francisco, swallowed a couple of quartz boulders while under the influence of liquor, and suffered excruciating torments from the efforts of his faithful stomach to digest them. Dr. Rotanzi, an Italian physician, was called in, and after a few weeks' treatment, succeeded in relieving him of his burden. The largest stone was two inches long, and weighed two ounces and a half.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

### Take Courage, Invalids.

Pain and weakness produce despondency, and the invalid who is laboring under bodily torture, debility, and mental depression at the same time, is indeed in a pitiable condition. But let all who are thus situated take heart. A balm is provided both for their physical and mental infirmities in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Among the commonest sources of pain, uneasiness, and melancholy are the diseases which affect the stomach, the liver, the alimentary canal, the nerves and the muscles, such as dyspepsia, bilious disorders, constipation, headache, hysteria, and rheumatism, all of which yield readily to the regulating, invigorating, and purifying influence of this peerless vegetable tonic, stimulant, and restorative. Take courage, sorrowful invalids; you will find the help you need in Hostetter's Bitters.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### GLOBE THEATRE.

WOOD & SINN.......Lessees and Managers

**A GLORIOUS TRIUMPH!**

Five New Stars Added to the Mammoth Star Company.

TO-NIGHT, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, the Great Wonders late of Niblo's Garden, New York, THE EGYPTIAN JUGGLERS. The brilliant and dashing vocalist and comedienne, MISS SALLIE MASON. The wonderful imitator PROF. FOX. Frank Gibbons, Wash Norton, Charley Benedict, Barry G. Richmond, Harry Guion, Signor Cappolo, Miss Martha Wren, Jane Collins, the Warren sis[illegible] Maggie Gray, Frank H. Nelson. COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE. Sixteen beautiful Ladies, led by the beautiful and accomplished star Premier Danseuse MISS BATTIE REMMELSBERG, who, with the talented Maitre de Ballet, Sig. DAVID COSTA, Miss Sophia Remmelsberg and Miss Susie Summerfield, will appear in two Grand Ballets. The performance will conclude with the new domestic drama entitled THE TIDE OF FORTUNE.

Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays.

### STAR LECTURE COURSE.

The following "Stars" have been

Positively Engaged,

and will appear at different times during the coming season: Edmund Yates, George Macdonald, James Anthony Froude, George William Curtis, Wendell Phillips, Prof. E. L. Youmans, "Josh Billings," Scott-Siddons, Adelaide Phillips, Troupe, Laura Keene Combination, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, James T. Fields, John Hay, "Petroleum V. Nasby," "Oliver Optic." Negotiations are in progress to secure other DISTINGUISHED TALENT, regarding which due announcement will be made. To-morrow a list of the lecturers, with dates and subjects of the FIRST COURSE will be announced.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers, 938 Wabash-av.

### M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Every night and Saturday Matinee, till further notice, BRONSON C. HOWARD'S sparkling Comedy

**SARATOGA,**

Presented in the usual manner of all productions at this Theatre in

HIGHEST STYLE OF ART.

Nothing left undone to make THE PICTURE COMPLETE.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Second and Last Week of OLIVER DOUD BYRON In the greatest of all sensation dramas, **Across the Continent,** Introducing in the celebrated Concert Scene New and Beautiful Songs and Dances.

WATCH ★ THIS

## SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

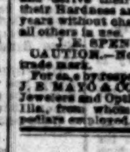
For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York. CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark. For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 122 State-st., and 21 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

## SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 15 South Desplaines-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

### By ELISON & FOSTER.

**IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION.**

Messrs. S. B. Pandolfini & Co.'s Importation of Superb Carara Marble Figures, Fine Alabaster and Verde Antique Statuettes, Groups, Vases and Urns, Rich French Bronze Figures and Groups, French 21 Day Clocks, Etc., Etc.,

AT STORE

No. 138 Twenty-second-st., Near Wabash-av.

Commencing TUESDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock p. m., and continuing afternoon and Evening Until all are Sold.

This is the largest and finest assortment of the above goods ever offered in this city, selected by Mr. Pandolfini in France and Italy during the last three months, comprising some finely executed Carara marble figures by celebrated sculptors of Florence, Pyrenese Verde, antique and Italian marble pedestals, large and elegant Italian marble vases on pedestals, Verde antique and alabaster statuette groups. Also large assortment of Italian marble and alabaster vases, urns, card receivers, and tazzas.

Fine Bronzes and Clocks.

Also large assortment of fine bronzes, figures, and groups, comprising a choice variety of subjects. Also superb collection of bronze and marble 21 day clocks. Open for exhibition with catalogues Monday morning and evening, Sept. 9. Ladies are respectfully invited to attend the sale. Seats will be provided for them.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

**Regular Weekly Sale OF Dry Goods, Piece Goods, Furnishing Goods, Notions, Gloves, &c., AT AUCTION,**

ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, at 9:30 O'clock, At our new and spacious salerooms, 85 and 87 Market-st. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

**BOOTS AND SHOES!** Clothing and Wool Hats, Beavers, Chinchillas, Cassimeres, Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, etc., On Thursday, Sept. 12, at 9 1-2 o'clock At our new and spacious salesrooms, 85 AND 87 MARKET-ST. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

### By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

**THREE Elegant Residences** AND LOTS, *AT AUCTION,*

On Monday, Sept. 16, at 7½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 85 and 87 South Canal-st.

Frame dwelling and lot, 50 by 175 feet, with stable, No. 999 Indiana-av; house contains all modern improvements, with parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen, 5 chambers, bath room, gas-fixtures; will be sold with the house; terms easy. Two new brick 3-story dwellings on Washington-av, between Ada and Sheldon-sts., with all modern improvements. Lots 22 by 125 feet; house contains dining room, kitchen, double parlors, 4 chambers, library, marble mantels, marble washstands, furnace, and registers throughout. Terms very favorable. For other particulars, see WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

**SALE OF Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.** On TUESDAY, SEPT. 10, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK, At our Salesrooms, 85 and 87 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

**SALE OF New Buggies, Carriages and Harness,** On WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, at 9:30 O'CLOCK, At our Salesrooms, 85 and 87 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

**SALE OF** 30 Packages White Granite, 30 Rolls Floor Oil Cloths, 6,000 Sad Irons, Invoice of Fine Table Cutlery, 30 Rolls Wool Carpet, On WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, at 11 O'CLOCK, At our Salesrooms, 85 and 87 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

**DRY GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, Woolens, &c., AT AUCTION,** On THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, at 9½ o'clock, At our Salesrooms, 85 and 87 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

### By G. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

**Piece Goods, Clothing, Notions,** Black and Colored Feathers, Photograph Albums, Pocket Cutlery, &c., &c., At Auction, Tuesday, Sept. 10, at 9 1-2 a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

**BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS! Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!** At Auction, on Wednesday, Sept. 11, at 9 1-2 a. m.

Our stock is now complete and no merchant can fail to find such grades of goods as his trade demands; among others,

A FULL LINE OF THE CELEBRATED SUCKER BOOT WILL BE OFFERED IN Men's, Boys', and Youths'. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

**EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE**

Estate of ISAAC BROWN PARKER, dec'd. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. Very Valuable Business Location. BUILDING Formerly known as the AMERICAN THEATRE, Nos. 805, 807, 809, and 811 Walnut-st., between Eighth and Ninth, 80 feet front, 236 feet in depth to Sansom-st. TWO FRONTS, On Tuesday, Oct. 1. At 12 o'clock, noon. Will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, without reserve, At the Philadelphia Exchange, $1,000 to be paid at the time of sale. DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., Attorney, No. 717 Walnut-st. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 139 and 141 South Fourth-st. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.

## FOR SALE.

**Fisher's Island, for Sale or to Lease.**

This property, belonging to the estate of R. R. Fox, deceased, and containing several thousand acres, eligibly situated in the sound, opposite Stonington, Mystic, and New London, Ct., is, by executor's order, offered for sale or lease as a whole, or, as it is divided, in separate farms. It is unsurpassed for salubrity and coolness and has great agricultural advantages, being capable of producing 1,000 tons of hay annually, and affording rich pasturage for large herds of cattle. It is well provided with harbors, and is worthy the attention of yachtmen and sportsmen. The Mansion House is very large and roomy, and, with the adjoining buildings, can be readily fitted to accommodate 100 or 200 boarders. Application and further inquiries may be made by letter, addressed to J. S. BLATCHFORD, 5 Pemberton Square, Boston.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**COMMISSIONER HOYNE'S OFFICE** Is No. 25 Republic Life Building, 161 LaSalle-st. Commissioner of Deeds for every State and Territory. Notary Public and Passport Agent. PHILIP A. HOYNE, U. S. Commissioner.

## FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

**$5 PACKAGES OF Fractional Currency TO EXCHANGE FOR NATIONAL CURRENCY, AT Tribune Office.**

## FINANCIAL.

**$5,000,000.**

**A PRIME INVESTMENT AT A Low Price.**

**THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN** First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years **7 PER CENT GOLD BONDS,** Interest Payable April and October, at Union Trust Company, at 90 and Accrued Interest.

This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from Buffalo to Chicago, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz.: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago & Northwest or the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; George Opdyke of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by January 1, and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, 27 Pine-st. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, Bankers, 10 Wall-st.

**COOK COUNTY BONDS** Offered for sale to parties or corporations desiring to make a safe and advantageous investment by HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO., Bankers.

## EDUCATIONAL.

**HARVARD UNIVERSITY.** LAW SCHOOL. Instructors and subjects (in part) for 1872-73: PROFESSORS. Emory Washburn, LL. D., Real Property and Constitutional Law; [illegible] Evidence and Equity. C. C. Langdell, A. M., Contracts, Sales of Personal Property, Civil Procedure. A vacancy, to be filled shortly. LECTURERS. Hon. Benjamin R. Curtis, LL. D., The Jurisdiction, Practice, and Peculiar Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States. Hon. George T. Bigelow, LL. D., Marine Insurance. Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, LL. D., Wills and Administration. Nicholas St. John Green, LL. B., Criminal Law and Torts. The academic Year begins Sept. 26, 1872. For a circular containing full information, address JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

**Pennsylvania Military Academy,** At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa. For Resident Cadets only. The Eleventh Annual session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4. The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics, and English, is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors. Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets. Circulars may be obtained of E. L. Brown, Esq., or Chas. G. Prussing, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or of COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A.

**Kenwood Seminary,** Hyde Park, Illinois. Teachers selected with the greatest care; one formerly teacher at Vassar and two from the Oswego Training School. Unusual opportunities offered for French, German, and Music. The resident French teacher is a graduate of the Paris Conservatory of Music. See circulars. 699 Wabash-av. This beautifully located and liberally appointed school for girls will re-open Sept. 11, 1872.

**ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY,** 371 Cottage Grove avenue, (Woodland Park, opposite Chicago University) will resume studies Monday, September 2.

**RACINE COLLEGE.** The Fall and Winter Term will begin Sept. 11, 1872. The College and Grammar School open the same day. Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined July 5 and Sept. 11. For admission apply to the REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D., Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

**West Chicago Ladies' Seminary,** 15 and 17 South Sheldon-st., Opens for the Fall Term Sept. 11. Circulars obtained and applications for Boarding or Day Pupils made at the Seminary, or by addressing MISS C. A. GREGG, Principal.

**CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.** Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

**MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S** English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies. New buildings, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York, between Fifth and Madison-avs., near Central Park. No extra charge for German. The ninth year will commence October 1, 1872. Mrs. Reed's address, until September 1, is Neversink, N. J.

**POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY,** POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. This Institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished Teachers, and is, in every respect, first-class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

**CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING,** At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

## GENERAL NOTICES.

**New & Direct Route to Cincinnati Via Kankakee Line.**

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 26, this line will be open for freight to Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and points in the Southeast. Rates as low as other routes. For information and bills of lading apply at Depot, foot of South Water-st., or at General Office, 78 Market-st. JOSEPH F. TUCKER, General Freight Agent, Chicago. H. J. PAGE, General Freight Agent, Cincinnati. JAMES K. DEMING, Agent, Chicago.

**NOTICE.**

As arrangements are being made by the Commissioners of Lincoln Park for the removal and reinterment of the bodies buried in the Potters' Field in the old city cemetery, notice is hereby given to any persons having friends buried in that tract, that such bodies will be removed under their direction by making application to either A. H. BURLEY, City Comptroller, or Dr. BEN. C. MILLER, County Superintendent of Public Charities. The Commissioners of Lincoln Park. E. F. CULVER, President. E. S. TAYLOR, Secretary.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 24, 1872.

**NOTICE** Is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island and Saint Louis Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office in the City of Rock Island, Ill., Wednesday, the 9th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon. RANSOM R. CABLE, Pres. JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, Sec'y.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**CO-PARTNERSHIP.** The undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of CORY & CHAPIN, for the transaction of a general commission business in oils, naval stores, heavy drugs, &c. Office and warehouse 23 South Water-st. DAVID A. CORY, CHARLES A. CHAPIN. Chicago, Sept. 7th, 1872.

## TABLE SAUCE.

**FOR FAMILY USE. THE HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE Table Sauce,** The Best Sauce and Relish MADE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD FOR FAMILY USE. Pints, - - - - 50 Cents. Half-Pints, - - - - 30 Cents. *For Sale by All Grocers.*

## STOVES.

**STOVE TRADE** is invited to examine, at our new salesroom, Nos. 38 and 40 Lake-st., the largest stock of desirable Stoves in the West, and at most favorable prices. JOHN F. RATHBONE & CO., 38 and 40 Lake-st.

## BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

**Books & Stationery. HADLEY BROTHERS, WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS,** 136 State-st., Chicago. ORDERS SOLICITED.

## GLOVES.

**CHOSSON'S CELEBRATED KID AND CASTOR GLOVES** From 1 to 6 Buttons. Black, White, Light, Mode, and dark. All the new fancy colors to match the prevailing shades of Silks and Dress Goods. For sale, wholesale and retail, by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., NEW YORK, Sole Agents for the United States.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

**CUNARD MAIL LINE.** Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

| From New York | | From New York | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Russia | Sept. 11 | Calabria | [illegible] |
| Cuba | Sept. 18 | Abyssinia | [illegible] |
| Scotia | Sept. 25 | Batavia | [illegible] |

And from Boston every Tuesday. Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130 gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected. Steerage Passage $30 currency. Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

**White Star Line.** NEW YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world. OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC. 4,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day after. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers. Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, General Agent. Or to the White Star Line Office, 66 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

**INMAN LINE.** ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CITY OF LIMERICK | Thursday, | Sept. 5 |
| CITY OF PARIS | Saturday, | Sept. 7 |
| CITY OF NEW YORK | Thursday, | Sept. 12 |
| CITY OF ANTWERP | Saturday, | Sept. 14 |
| CITY OF BRISTOL | Thursday, | Sept. 19 |
| CITY OF BROOKLYN | Saturday, | Sept. 21 |

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

| Payable in Gold. | | Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $75 | Steerage | [illegible] |
| To London | 80 | To London | [illegible] |
| To Paris | 90 | To Paris | [illegible] |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued at lowest rates. For further information apply at the Company's offices, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or to FRANCIS C. BROWN, 38 South Market-st., Chicago.

**Temperley's Line of Steamships,** Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DRAKE, 21 Billiter-st., London; DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. S. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

## LEGAL NOTICE.

**NOTICE OF SALE.**

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages 380, 381, and 382, in Vol. 4 of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages 410, 411, 412, 413, in Vol. 27 of the Records of Deeds of the same county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the trust of said deed than is herein set forth, in which deed Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth C. Smith, Charles S. Rand and his wife Henrietta V. M. Rand, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate M. Towle, Octavius S. Newell and his wife Mary O. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett and his wife, Helen A. Bassett, of Chicago, Illinois, are grantors, and Rodolph de Steiguer, of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, which deed of trust was made, among other things, for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of eleven promissory notes and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Rand, Samuel D. Towle, Octavius S. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, being given in evidence of the purchase money for the real estate hereinafter described in a purchase thereof by them of said Barber, as such Trustee, and which notes are fully described in said deed of trust, and by reason of the failure and default of the makers of said notes, contained for more than [illegible] months to pay the promissory notes in said deed of trust described for $3,033.34, payable at or before the 17th of March, 1871, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually from the 17th of March, 1870, and for like failure and default of the same parties for more than four months to make payment of the interest that accrued and became payable on the other notes in said deed of trust mentioned, maturing after the 17th of March, 1871, and which interest became payable on the date last named, and the said David Barber, Trustee, being still the owner and holder of all of said promissory notes remaining unpaid, and having on the 11th of July, 1872, requested the subscriber to proceed and advertise and sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, in pursuance of said deed of trust, and the authority, power, and duties thereby conferred and imposed, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the [illegible] day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in Range 14, Town 12, York Township, Athens County, Ohio, to wit: Section No. 8, containing in all some [illegible] of 100 acre lot No. [illegible], which lies south and west of the Hocking River, containing [illegible] acres, and [illegible] 100 acre lots numbered [illegible] and [illegible], containing together, [illegible] acres, and all the right, title, interest, benefit, and equity of redemption of the grantors in said deed of trust, their heirs and assigns, for ready money. The above lands are situate in the Hocking Valley coal region, immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and coal mines on the land have been opened and operated. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing elsewhere.

July 15, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Minton Floor Tiles.**

I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at No. 183 Washington-st. Orders should be handed in early to secure the reception of deep. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices largely reduced by direct importation. F. A. DOOLITTLE.

**STEAM HEATING.**

Estimates furnished, contracts taken for all kinds of Steam Heating. SAMUEL I. POPE & CO., 31 North Jefferson-st.

**BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS.**

To prevent infringements, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BETTS' NAME IS ON EVERY CAPSULE he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said that the Capsules are not only serviceable for the purposes of ornament, but they are serviceable in protecting the wine from insects and insuring genuineness.—MANUFACTORIES: WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, AND BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

## CAMPAIGN GOODS.

**Political Goods** Of all kinds. Fireworks, Flags, Lanterns, Torches, Badges, Uniforms, etc. JOSEPH B. PURDY, 92 and 94 Maiden-lane, New York. Established 1831.

# MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

## MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, [illegible]

The week has witnessed a steady [illegible] toward a closer money market. [illegible] increase in the demand from [illegible] community for accommodation, [illegible] posed to view this increasing need [illegible] niary aid as one of the effects of [illegible] great fire, which in many cases [illegible] to show their full effects until now [illegible] increased volume of business also [illegible] compared with last spring, or [illegible] time a year ago, requires more capital in all branches of trade [illegible] by the large volume of weekly [illegible] which for this week amount [illegible] against $22,332,975 for the corresponding week last year.

The drain of currency from [illegible] Western cities to the country, as [illegible] from New York to here, is shown [illegible] ly unfavorable statement of the [illegible] to-day, and indicates the probable [illegible] gent money market in that city [illegible] Eastern exchange continues [illegible] par $1,000 discount for sales between [illegible] The clearings of the Chicago [illegible] week ending Sept. 7 were:

[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Money [illegible]

Gold firm, opening at 113⅛, advancing and closing at 113 [illegible] Loans ranged 1-64 for uses. Some difficulty among brokers in obtaining gold [illegible] certified checks. The Treasury [illegible] were $95,000 the clearings $[illegible] Sterling dull at [illegible] for 60-day [illegible] Governments were dull but steady. State bonds dull but steady. Stocks opened firm and active, [illegible] Central being the feature, advancing [illegible] afterwards declining to 99⅜, [illegible] the whole list. Subsequently the [illegible] firmer, reported to be caused [illegible] heavy award to the United States by the Board of Arbitration—said in a [illegible] to amount to $15,000,000. New York Central advanced to 100⅛, C C and I C to [illegible] to 71¼, and the balance of the list [illegible] at the close. The Bank statement [illegible] ble, showing a loss in the reserve [illegible]

[illegible]

## COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, [illegible]

The following were the receipts [illegible] for the last twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

Withdrawn from store, yesterday [illegible] sumption, 7,937 bu wheat; 1,[illegible] bu oats; 353 bu rye; 6,[illegible] bu barley [illegible] the week, 30,940 bu wheat; 19,[illegible] bu oats; 1,348 bu rye; 15,087 bu [illegible]

The following grain has been [illegible] store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock [illegible] wheat; 106 cars and 58 [illegible] bu corn; [illegible] cars rye; [illegible] (1,095 cars) 471,000 bu.

The following were the receipts [illegible] of breadstuffs and stock during [illegible] with this morning, and for corresponding [illegible] ending as dated:

[illegible]

There was no particular news [illegible] day. The situation in the case [illegible] Co. was canvassed to a small extent [illegible] has been made to reinstate the [illegible] and bonds were offered by responsible [illegible] secure payment in full to the [illegible] motion to suspend, if a judgment [illegible] should be rendered by the Court [illegible] comes another firm, and moved [illegible] firm last referred to aver their [illegible] ad ultra. They say that they [illegible] by Lyon's corners in the past, [illegible] paid him in full; they now insist [illegible] the same. They say that what [illegible] goose ought to be sauce for the gander.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets [illegible] active to-day, except in provisions [illegible] was a better feeling in several [illegible] though corn and oats were weak [illegible] of grain are on the increase, [illegible] tion points to big receipts in [illegible] the shipping movement is hampered [illegible] of vessels, and consequent high [illegible]

The condition of the grocery [illegible] changed in any essential particular [illegible] for sugars and syrups was again [illegible] buoyant feeling that prevailed [illegible] week was a feature of the market [illegible] supply of these staples is reported [illegible] the demand continues as active [illegible] further advance must follow. [illegible] and the better grades of coffee [illegible] bly active, and are firm. In [illegible] goods no new feature was developed [illegible] active inquiry exists, [illegible] feeling is one [illegible] Butter remains inactive, the [illegible] weather restricting the demand [illegible] and actual necessities. The [illegible] the past few days, however, [illegible] the market, and former quotations [illegible] tained. Cheese, also, is dull [illegible] same reasons. There was on [illegible] for cool at $10.00@11.00 for Lehigh [illegible] awanna and Blossburg, and [illegible] Walnut Hill. Dried fruits were [illegible] eral scale, at unchanged prices [illegible] active at firm rates. Hay was [illegible] day. Hides and leather remain [illegible] quotations. The oil trade was quiet [illegible] save for carbon, which advanced [illegible]

In the market for lumber at the [illegible] few new features to note. The [illegible] tion of the week was active [illegible] city buyers being larger than [illegible] the opening of the week. [illegible] tions no changes worthy of [illegible] although it is the prevailing [illegible] era that common grades will [illegible] wood lumber is improving [illegible] ash and walnut prices [illegible] stronger. A saved [illegible] large demand, and sales were [illegible] of $3.12½@3.25 per 1,000. [illegible] about equal to all requirements [illegible] Metals, tinners' stock, iron and [illegible] erate demand, and nails [illegible] advice prices were well sustained [illegible] a large extent upon the basis [illegible] though to favorite customers [illegible] per keg were made. Naval [illegible] Building materials met with [illegible] the prevailing feeling was [illegible] supply and game were in [illegible] steady. Seeds were in better [illegible] advance noted yesterday was [illegible] There was very little doing [illegible] and quotations were almost [illegible] freights were active at no change [illegible] age, beans, and broom corn were [illegible] changed in prices.

Highwines were dull and [illegible] generally insisted on 90c, till [illegible] session, claiming that New York [illegible] were ultimately obliged to [illegible] reported of 100 brls at 89½c per [illegible]

Lake freights were moderately [illegible] steady at yesterday's inside [illegible] being about equal to the demand [illegible] charters was reported, which [illegible] 000 bu wheat, and 214,000 bu [illegible] closed at 14c for corn, and 15c [illegible]

TABLE SAUCE.

# FOR FAMILY USE.

THE

# HALFORD

LEICESTERSHIRE

Table Sauce,

The Best Sauce and Relish

MADE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD FOR FAMILY USE.

Pints, - - - - 50 Cents.
Half-Pints, - - - - 30 Cents.

*For Sale by All Grocers.*

STOVES.

# STOVE TRADE

is invited to examine, at our new salesroom, Nos. 38 and 40 Lake-st., the largest stock of desirable Stoves in the West, and at most favorable prices.

JOHN F. RATHBONE & CO., 38 and 40 Lake-st.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Books & Stationery.

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GLOVES.

CHOSSON'S CELEBRATED KID AND CASTON GLOVE. From 1 to 6 Buttons.

Black, White, Light, Mode, and dark. All the new fancy colors to match the prevailing shades of Silk and Dress Goods. For sale, wholesale and retail, by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., NEW YORK, Sole Agents for the United States.

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# CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York. Russia...Sept. 11 | Calabria...Sept. 1. Cuba...Sept. 18 | Abyssinia...Sept. Scotia...Sept. 25 | Batavia...Sept.

And from Boston every Tuesday. Cabin Passage $80, $100 and $130 gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and berths selected. Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for Liverpool and to and from Europe issued in connection with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

# White Star Line

NEW YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.

[illegible]

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent. Or to the White Star Line Office, 72 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

# INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK...Thursday, Sept. 5.
CITY OF PARIS...Saturday, Sept. 7.
CITY OF NEW YORK...Saturday, Sept. 14.
CITY OF ANTWERP...Saturday, Sept. 14.
CITY OF BRISTOL...Thursday, Sept. 19.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Sept. 21.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. [illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued at lowest rates. For further information apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York; or FRANCIS C. BROWN, 96 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships, Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates to Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEY, CARTER & DRAKE, 21 Billiter-st., London; DAVID SHAW, Montreal; and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 16 West Madison-st., Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICE.

# NOTICE OF SALE.

[illegible]

July 15, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

# Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for all purposes. [illegible] Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. Prices largely reduced by direct importation. F. A. DOOLITTLE.

# STEAM HEATING.

Estimates furnished, contracts taken for all kinds of Steam Heating. SAMUEL I. POPE & CO., 31 North Jefferson-st.

BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS.

[illegible] WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON; and BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

# Political Goods

Of all kinds. Fireworks, Flags, Lanterns, Torches, Badges, Uniforms, etc. JOSEPH S. PURDY, 89 and 91 Maiden-lane, New York. Established 1843.

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

### MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 7.

The week has witnessed a steady tendency toward a closer money market. Bankers note an increase in the demand from the mercantile community for accommodation, and are disposed to view this increasing necessity for pecuniary aid as one of the effects of losses by the great fire, which in many cases have not begun to show their full effects until now. The vastly increased volume of business also at present as compared with last spring, or even with this time a year ago, requires more actual cash capital in all branches of trade, as is shown by the large volume of weekly clearings of the banks, which for this week amount to $24,966,725, against $22,582,875 for the corresponding week of last year.

The drain of currency from this and other Western cities to the country, and consequently from New York to here, is shown in the extremely unfavorable statement of the New York banks to-day, and indicates the probability of a stringent money market in that city before long.

Eastern exchange continues quiet at about 75c per $1,000 discount for sales between banks.

The clearings of the Chicago Banks for the week ending Sept. 7 were:

| Date. | Clearings. | Balances. |
|---|---|---|
| Monday | $4,365,664.26 | $512,811.64 |
| Tuesday | 3,070,169.17 | 343,431.57 |
| Wednesday | 4,412,416.70 | 471,602.82 |
| Thursday | 4,441,104.60 | 324,431.95 |
| Friday | 3,363,919.48 | 274,232.88 |
| Saturday | 3,713,812.76 | 295,460.08 |
| Total | $24,966,726.99 | $2,421,081.49 |
| Corresponding week last year | $22,582,875.39 | $2,496,906.82 |

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote local stocks and Government bonds this afternoon as follows:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 6s of '81 | 115 | 115½ |
| 5-20s of '62 | 113½ | 113¾ |
| 5-20s of '64 | 113½ | 113¾ |
| 5-20s of '65 | 113½ | 114 |
| 5-20s of '65 January and July | 112½ | 112¾ |
| 5-20s of '67 January and July | 113 | 113¼ |
| 5-20s of '68 January and July | 113 | 113¼ |
| 10-40s | 107½ | 107¾ |
| United States 5s (new issue) | 111 | 111½ |
| United States Currency 6s | 111½ | 112 |
| Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s | | 100 & int. |
| Chicago City 7s | | 100 & int. |
| Cook County 7s | | 100 & int. |
| Illinois County and T'nship 10s | | 100@90 |
| Sterling Exchange (large drafts) | | 108@108½ |

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Money easy at 4@5 per cent.

Gold firm, opening at 112¾, advancing to 113⅛, and closing at 113. Loans ranged from 1-16 to 1-64 for use. Some difficulty was occasioned among brokers in obtaining gold from banks on certified checks. The Treasury disbursements were $[illegible] the clearings $55,458,000.

Sterling dull at 8¾@9¼ for 60-day bills.

Governments were easier, but closed steady.

State bonds dull but steady.

Stocks opened firm and active, New York Central being the feature, advancing to 100, afterwards declining to 99¾, causing a fall in the whole list. Subsequently the market became firmer, reported to be caused by the reported heavy award to the United States by the General Board of Arbitration—said in a private despatch to amount to $15,000,000. New York Central advanced to 100⅜, C C and I C to 38¾c, Pacific Mail to 71½, and the balance of the list 1@⅛ per cent at the close. The Bank statement is unfavorable, showing a loss in the reserve of $1,908,875.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

Sterling exchange, 108½.

GOVERNMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coups, '81 | 115½ | Coups, '67 | 113½ |
| Coups, '62 | 113¼ | Coups, '68 | 113 |
| Coups, '64 | 113½ | 10-40s, ex int. | 107¼ |
| Coups, '65 | 113¼ | Currency 6s | 112 |
| Coups, '65 (new) | 113½ | New 5s | 110½ |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouris | 92½ | Old Virginias | 47 |
| New Tennessees | 73½ | Old N. Carolinas | 33½ |
| Old Tennessees | 73¼ | New N. Carolinas | 20 |
| New Virginias | 51 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 90 | St. Paul preferred | 73½ |
| W. U. Tel. | 71 | Wabash | 71½ |
| Quicksilver | 41 | Wabash preferred | 85 |
| Adams Express | 94 | Fort Wayne | 95 |
| Wells & Fargo | 86 | Terre Haute | 20 |
| Am. M. U. Ex. | 70½ | Terre Haute pref'd. | 44 |
| U. S. Express | 81¼ | C. & A. | 111½ |
| Pacific Mail | 71¼ | C. & A. preferred | 114 |
| N. Y. Central | 100 | O. & M. | 42½ |
| Erie | 48½ | C., C. & C. | 88½ |
| Erie preferred | 77 | C., B. & Q. | 123 |
| Harlem | 114 | Lake Shore | 93½ |
| Harlem preferred | 120 | Indiana Central | 38 |
| Michigan Central | 115 | Illinois Central | 132 |
| Pittsburgh | 89 | Union Pacific stocks | 36 |
| Northwestern | 76 | Union Pacific bonds | 87 |
| N. W. preferred | 91½ | Cent. Pacific bonds | 103½ |
| Rock Island | 110½ | Del., Lack. & Wes'n. | 99½ |
| N. J. Central | 103½ | B., H. & Erie | 6½ |
| St. Paul | 55½ | | |

### COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 7.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

| | Received. 1872. | Received. 1871. | Shipped. 1872. | Shipped. 1871. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 3,639 | 4,886 | 2,915 | 2,985 |
| Wheat, bu | 61,290 | 88,259 | 43,463 | 72,235 |
| Corn, bu | 294,470 | 147,715 | 125,490 | 138,360 |
| Oats, bu | 97,080 | 87,400 | 79,443 | 108,300 |
| Rye, bu | 6,503 | 11,924 | 400 | 2,400 |
| Barley, bu | 20,620 | 54,000 | 11,233 | 50,404 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 92,935 | 246,360 | 43,696 | 156,894 |
| Flax seed, lbs | 495,630 | 263,240 | 11,500 | |
| Broom corn, lbs | 27,280 | 38,300 | | 21,045 |
| Cured meats, lbs | 31,000 | 6,876 | 290,252 | 555,292 |
| Beef, brls | | | | 7 |
| Pork, brls | | | | 481 |
| Lard, lbs | 7,360 | 12,330 | 114,000 | 153,964 |
| Tallow, lbs | 14,730 | 24,770 | | |
| Butter, lbs | 60,410 | 56,260 | 58,850 | 68,490 |
| Live hogs, No | 9,060 | 7,020 | 7,761 | 4,449 |
| Cattle, No | 3,350 | 2,916 | 2,082 | 1,480 |
| Sheep, No | 561 | 1,894 | 655 | |
| Hides, lbs | 99,365 | 84,290 | 133,250 | 103,954 |
| Highwines, brls | 226 | 288 | 451 | 492 |
| Wool, lbs | 117,890 | 38,150 | 45,062 | 4,930 |
| Potatoes, bu | 109 | 1,349 | | |
| Lumber, m | 4,179 | 6,247 | 2,001 | 2,297 |
| Shingles, m | 1,830 | 2,297 | 2,558 | 2,476 |
| Lath, m | 45 | 429 | 248 | 298 |
| Salt, brls | 5,815 | | 2,790 | 1,310 |

Withdrawn from store, yesterday, for city consumption, 7,937 bu wheat; 1,929 bu corn; 15,899 bu oats; 365 bu rye; 6,396 bu barley; do during the week, 30,940 bu wheat; 19,331 bu corn; 45,004 bu oats; 1,345 bu rye; 15,667 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 110 cars wheat; 705 cars and 58,600 bu corn; 78½ cars and 34,000 bu oats; 34 cars rye; 86½ cars barley. Total, (1,006 cars) 471,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks, ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.

| | Sept. 7, '72. | Aug. 31, '72. | Sept. 9, '71. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 20,666 | 15,487 | 29,869 |
| Wheat, bu | 235,600 | 816,725 | 843,075 |
| Corn, bu | 1,665,223 | 1,904,120 | 1,151,888 |
| Oats, bu | 432,740 | 440,162 | 789,714 |
| Rye, bu | 38,836 | 21,988 | 102,894 |
| Barley, bu | 167,180 | 96,650 | 290,995 |
| L. Hogs, No | 61,673 | 42,627 | 29,929 |
| Cattle, No | 17,258 | 12,586 | 10,363 |

SHIPMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 14,628 | 16,190 | 26,238 |
| Wheat, bu | 808,654 | 1,014,165 | 430,058 |
| Corn, bu | 1,497,908 | 969,421 | 1,301,962 |
| Oats, bu | 202,896 | 157,012 | 845,234 |
| Rye, bu | 15,219 | 11,357 | 31,756 |
| Barley, bu | 75,802 | 19,002 | 219,997 |
| L. Hogs, No | 45,380 | 39,577 | 22,497 |
| Cattle, No | 9,908 | 8,142 | 8,268 |

There was no particular news on 'Change today. The situation in the case of J. B. Lyon & Co. was canvassed to a small extent. An effort has been made to reinstate the firm on 'Change, and bonds were offered by responsible parties to secure payment in full to the firm that filed the motion to suspend, if a judgment in their favor should be rendered by the Courts. But now comes another firm, and moves to expel. The firm last referred to aver their intention to insist *ad ultra*. They say that they have lost heavily by Lyon's corners in the past, and have always paid him in full; they now insist that he shall do the same. They say that what is sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were more active to-day, except in provisions, and there was a better feeling in several departments, though corn and oats were weak. The receipts of grain are on the increase, and every indication points to big receipts in the future, while the shipping movement is hampered by a scarcity of vessels, and consequent high freight rates.

The condition of the grocery market was unchanged in any essential particular. The demand for sugars and syrups was again large, and the buoyant feeling that prevailed earlier in the week was a feature of the market to-day. The supply of these staples is reported light, and if the demand continues as active as at present a further advance must follow. Rice, spices, teas, and the better grades of coffees are also reasonably active, and are firm. In the market for dry goods no new feature was developed. A steadily active inquiry exists, and the prevalent feeling is one of firmness. Butter remains inactive, the continued hot weather restricting the demand to immediate and actual necessities. The meagre arrivals of the past few days, however, serve to strengthen the market, and former quotations are well sustained. Cheese, also, is dull and firm, for the same reasons. There was only a light inquiry for coal at $10.00@11.00 for Lehigh; $9.50 for Lackawanna and Blossburg, and $9.00 for Erie and Walnut Hill. Dried fruits were moving on a liberal scale, at unchanged prices. Fish continue active at firm rates. Hay was quoted dull today. Hides and leather remain steady at the quotations. The oil trade was quiet, with no change save for carbon, which advanced ½c. or to 25½c. In the market for lumber at the yards there are few new features to note. Trade for this portion of the week was active, the attendance of city buyers being larger than at any time since the opening of the week. As regards quotations no changes worthy of mention transpired, although it is the prevailing opinion among dealers that common grades will go higher. Hard wood lumber is improving in demand, and for ash and walnut prices were considerably stronger. A sawed shingles on track met with a large demand, and sales were quick at a range of $3.15@3.25 per 1,000. The offerings were about equal to all requirements of the trade. Metals, tinners' stock, iron and steel were in moderate demand, and under favorable Eastern advices prices were well sustained. Nails sold to a large extent upon the basis of $6.25 rates,—although to favorite customers concessions of 12½c per keg were made. Naval stores ruled dull. Building materials met with a good demand, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. Poultry and game were in meagre demand, but steady. Seeds were in larger inquiry, and the advance noted yesterday was firmly adhered to. There was very little doing in the wool market, and quotations were almost nominal. Railroad freights were active at unchanged rates. Cooperage, beans, and broom corn were quiet and unchanged in prices.

Highwines were dull and ½c lower. Holders generally insisted on 90c, till near the close of the session, claiming that New York was firmer, but were ultimately obliged to concede. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 89½c per gallon.

Lake freights were moderately active and steady at yesterday's inside rates, the inquiry being about equal to the demand. A total of 14 charters was reported, which will carry out 60,000 bu wheat, and 314,100 bu corn. The market closed at 11c for corn, and 13c for wheat by sail to Buffalo, and 23c for wheat to Kingston. For corn to Boston and Portland, [illegible] through rate, agents demanded [illegible].

Provisions were again totally inactive, and nominally unchanged. There was no apparent demand for any description of product, and only one or two sellers. There is, however, no doubt that the market is weak, especially on mess pork, the stocks of which are very large, and many will suggest to the holder the trite question put by the titled Bailey, "What will he do with it?" Lard is nominally steady, with very light stocks, which are all in the hands of one firm. Meats are weak, though not plentiful, being offered rather freely, while the recent demand seems to have been all filled, and to have exhausted the requirements of those who sell to consumers. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller September, $14.00@14.50; do seller October, $14.00@14.25; do seller sixty days held at $13.75; do seller December, $12.50 asked for old, and bid for new; do seller the year, $12.00@12.25. Lard, cash or seller the month, 8¾@9c; do seller the year, 8½c; summer lard, 8¼@8½c; dry salted shoulders, 6@6¼c; do short ribs, 8½@9c; long and short clear together, for delivery in December or January, quoted at 7@7½c boxed; sweet pickled hams, 12@13c; bacon, clear sides, 11c; do breakfast, 11@13c; and do hams, 14@16c, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess do, $10.00; beef hams, $30.00@32.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were limited to 500 tcs lard seller the year (a settlement) at 8½c.

Flour was in good shipping demand on good spring extras and choice winters, owing to the upward movement in wheat; but the offerings were rather meagre, hence the sales were less than would otherwise have been the case. Of course, former prices were fully sustained, though New York was reported tame in closing. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $9.15; 25 brls do (Sawyer's best) at $9.25; 100 brls do (Nashville City) at $9.00; 200 brls do at $8.60; 200 brls do at $7.00; 200 brls spring extras on p. t.; 100 brls do at $7.75; 100 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls (Lillian) at $6.87½; 100 brls do at $6.87½; 100 brls do at $6.30; 100 brls do at $6.00; 150 brls spring superfine at $3.25; 100 brls do at $3.30; 100 brls do at $3.50; 100 brls rye flour at $4.00. Total, 1,965 brls; also 40 tons bran at $13.00 o. t.; 20 tons do at $12.50 o. t.; 10 tons shorts at $13.00 o. t.

Wheat was active, and strong, being fully 1½c higher than on Friday, though quoted a shade easier in New York, and much lower than quotations, having been sold there at $1.54 to arrive. But we have had a good shipping demand during the past week, which has reduced our stock in store to some 486,000 bu of all grades; of which perhaps not 200,000 bu is No. 2. This fact, joined to very moderate receipts, made many of the shorts nervous, and they commenced to fill in, while the shipping demand continued good enough to keep the price of car lots up to 3½@5c above the quotation on seller the month. The general impression to-day seemed to be favorable to a further advance, and some preferred to think that cash wheat would have touched $1.25 to-day had not the scarcity of freight room made the shippers operate sparingly. It was notable that several who were free short sellers on Thursday were filling in to-day—most of them at a small profit. The stock in New York is still light, but the supply visible from that point is larger than at the same time last year, and New York dealers expect to have large quantities on that market ere long. Seller the month opened at $1.15½ and advanced to $1.18, closing at $1.18½. Seller October sold at $1.17@1.16¼, closing at $1.16¼. Seller the year sold at $1.14½@1.15. Cash No. 1 spring closed at $1.21; No. 1 do at $1.26@1.26½; No. 3 do at $1.13, and rejected do at 98c. Winter wheat was unmentioned. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No 1 spring wheat at $1.26; 28,600 bu No. 2 do at $1.20½; 4,000 bu do at $1.20¼; 21,600 bu do at $1.20; 1,200 bu do at $1.19; 8,600 bu do at $1.21½; 28,000 bu do at $1.21; 17,200 bu No. 3 do at $1.13; 1,200 bu do at $1.12½; 2,000 bu do at $1.12; 5,600 bu rejected at $1.00; 800 bu do at 99c; 1,800 bu do at 98c. Total, 130,900 bu.

Corn was active, but very weak, though reported strong in New York. It was "all along of the weather." It is reported warm all over the country, and each day lessens rapidly all fear of damage to the growing crop. The farmers seem to be satisfied that there is no need to keep back their usual reserves any longer; and so they are throwing them on the market in abundance. They send forward as much as they can, and offer the rest to arrive next month. It was these liberal offerings that weakened the market today. But the market was active, as the short interest filled in freely, though the shippers were not operating to any notable extent. They held back, in anticipation of still lower prices, claiming that the market is not sufficiently in their favor to justify the investment. Toward the close of the session, however, a better demand sprung up for both classes of buyers, and caused an improvement in prices. The decline to-day was nearly ¾ per cent, and the decline of the week 2½c, or nearly 7½ per cent. Seller the month or cash No. 2, opened at 37c, declined to 36¾c, and closed firmer at 36@36⅛c. Seller last half sold at 36@37½c, and seller October at 37@36¾c, closing with 37½c bid. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 36½@36¾c. Cash sales were reported of 9,800 bu No 2 corn at 36½c; 4,400 bu do at 36¼c; 154,000 bu at 36c; 67,000 bu do at 35½c; 20,000 bu do at 35¾c; 1,800 bu rejected at 34c; 400 bu do at 33½c; 400 bu no grade at 32c, o. t.; 400 bu do at 31c, o. t. Total, 273,400 bu.

Oats were more active at the inside prices of yesterday, the decline having brought out a fair speculative demand, though not enough to advance quotations. Seller the month sold at 24c; seller October at 24¼@25¼c, and seller the year was nominal at 23½@23¾c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu at 24½c; 61,400 bu at 24c; 18,000 bu rejected at 20c; 600 bu no grade, by sample, at 18c. Total, 72,400 bu.

Rye was dull and 1c lower, there being no orders on the market. Cash sales were limited to 6,000 bu No. 2 at 55c. Rejected was nominal at about 45c.

Barley was irregular; cash lots were in active demand, and fully ½c higher, though receipts were large. The reason is that the breweries are all starting up, and stocks of new are small; hence a good inquiry both on local and shipping account. No. 2 closed at 64½c; options were quiet and dull. Seller October sold at 61@61½c; and seller the month was offered at 61½c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 65½c; 800 bu do at 65c; 10,400 bu do at 65c; 800 bu do at 64½c; 800 bu do at 64c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 56c; 3,200 bu do at 55c; 800 bu do at 54c; 5,300 bu do at 55c; 400 bu do at 54½c; 1,200 bu of rejected at 34½c; 9,200 bu do at 34c; 400 bu by sample at 81c; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 73c; 800 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 68c; 400 bu do at 67c; 800 bu do at 63c; 400 bu do at 55c; 400 bu do at 54c; 400 bu do at 52c; 400 bu do at 49c. Total, 43,000 bu.

Mr. James Sanderson, an English authority in grain statistics, estimates that this year's wheat crop in England is greatly under the average as regards acreage. He says the yield will be twenty-four bushels per acre, or six bushels below the average; quality inferior; condition good; and weight three pounds per bushel below the average. He estimates barley at 10 per cent below the average, and oats at the best of the cereal crops, and above the average. Potatoes are threatened with destruction, but very fine weather may save a portion of the crop. Root crops are generally good.

From an elaborate trade report in the Montreal *Herald*, we learn that the receipts of grain and flour (reduced to bushels) at that port from January 1, 1872, to August 28, as compared with the same period in 1871, are as follows:

| | 1872. | 1871. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 3,887,831 | 5,637,299 |
| Corn | 5,477,947 | 1,843,445 |

The gain in corn is great, as is also the loss in wheat. The shipments by sea for the same period are as follows:

| | 1872. | 1871. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 3,151,027 | 4,942,646 |
| Corn | 4,366,666 | 1,466,714 |

Here also is a large gain in corn, with a corresponding falling off in wheat. The wheat and flour statistics exhibit the fact that this traffic is returning to its old channels, a fact already made apparent by the increased grain receipts at Buffalo.

PRODUCE MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the receipts of certain articles of domestic produce at New York during the first eight months of the year:

| | 1870. | 1871. | 1872. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat flour, brls | 2,327,047 | 2,198,183 | 1,662,895 |
| Corn meal, brls | 160,056 | 136,514 | 129,497 |
| Wheat, bu | 12,329,749 | 11,398,230 | 5,870,447 |
| Rye, bu | 321,282 | 168,793 | 508,664 |
| Oats, bu | 4,477,845 | 5,731,209 | 8,883,457 |
| Barley and malt, bu | 1,149,691 | 713,477 | 1,647,487 |
| Peas, bu | 177,458 | 95,310 | 165,185 |
| Corn, bu | 5,392,643 | 18,415,972 | 20,424,805 |
| Cotton, bales | 443,183 | 641,296 | 333,225 |
| Pork, pkgs | 87,774 | 124,429 | 110,485 |
| Beef, pkgs | 57,041 | 85,674 | 44,654 |
| Cutmeats, pkgs | 77,142 | 119,656 | 352,713 |
| Butter, pkgs | 344,097 | 381,816 | 396,781 |
| Cheese, pkgs | 734,217 | 997,263 | 1,112,849 |
| Lard, tcs and bbls | 54,640 | 167,337 | 267,653 |
| Lard, kegs | 15,613 | 14,851 | 17,920 |
| Whiskey, brls | 141,410 | 109,056 | 152,651 |

The exports were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat flour, brls | 1,203,467 | 1,177,290 | 637,068 |
| Rye flour, brls | 2,116 | 2,552 | 3,588 |
| Corn meal, brls | 88,4,2 | 85,673 | 119,890 |
| Wheat, bu | 11,375,815 | 11,797,765 | 5,290,641 |
| Rye, bu | 64,734 | 136,848 | 664,102 |
| Oats, bu | 11,880 | 18,973 | 25,439 |
| Barley, bu | | 81,797 | 22,650 |
| Peas, bu | 136,748 | 82,735 | 190,745 |
| Corn, bu | 287,268 | 7,444,190 | 16,200,984 |
| Pork, brls | 59,665 | 114,298 | 111,451 |
| Beef, brls | 16,318 | 34,920 | 24,857 |
| Beef, tcs | 33,987 | 53,100 | 27,958 |
| Cut meats, lbs | 21,659,868 | 54,388,860 | 186,655,467 |
| Butter, lbs | 1,009,814 | 4,290,714 | 2,964,871 |
| Cheese, lbs | 29,044,588 | 46,797,832 | 48,828,159 |
| Lard, lbs | 12,909,652 | 67,702,924 | 113,669,692 |
| Tallow, brls | 14,620,491 | 25,023,247 | 41,821,436 |
| Tobacco, crude, pes. | 60,921 | 83,128 | 123,804 |
| Tobacco, manf., lbs | 4,127,854 | 5,638,970 | 5,491,854 |
| Whalebone, lbs | 310,200 | 348,121 | 33,483 |
| Petroleum, galls | 53,261,719 | 61,653,177 | 51,574,153 |

### CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 7.

BUTTER—There was comparatively little doing in the butter market, the demand being mainly restricted to small orders to supply the current wants of local customers. The receipts were light, however, and this fact served to sustain prices, and we continue to quote the market steady, as follows: Strictly choice dairy, 21@25c; fair to good grades, 14@18c; inferior to common, 9@12c.

BAGGING—In the bagging market nothing new was developed. A fair movement was witnessed in grain bags, but, aside from this, comparatively little was doing. Prices were quoted steady, as follows: Stark, 39½c; Grahamton, 39c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 34c; Royal River, 36c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 58@75c.

BEANS—Following are the nominal quotations: $2.25@2.60 for common to choice, and $2.80@2.85 for navy.

BROOM CORN—The movement in this market was a small one, but holders are not disposed to shade quotations in order to effect sales. We quote: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair; prime $90.00@120.00 per ton; and brush, $100.00@150.00 per ton.

BUILDING MATERIALS—We note an increased demand for the different articles coming under this head, and prices are fully sustained. Following is our list: Stucco, $2.75@2.80; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; Utica cement, $2.00@2.10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00@2.10; Akron cement, $2.00@2.10; marble dust, $3.50; lime, in bulk, 90c@1.00; lime, brls, $1.25@1.50; white sand, per brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $9.50@11.00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50-feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 55 and 5 per cent is made by dealers:

| | First quality. | Double strength. |
|---|---|---|
| 6x8 to 7x9 | $5.75 | $9.00 |
| 7x10 to 8x10 | 7.00 | 9.50 |
| 8x11 to 10x15 | 7.00 | 10.00 |
| 8x14 to 10x15 | 7.50 | 11.00 |
| 11x14 to 12x18 | 8.00 | 11.50 |
| 14x16 to 16x20 | 8.00 | 12.50 |
| 14x22 to 16x24 | 9.00 | 13.00 |
| 18x22 to 20x30 | 10.50 | 15.00 |
| 15x36 to 24x30 | 11.00 | 16.00 |
| 26x28 to 24x36 | 12.00 | 18.00 |
| 26x36 to 26x40 | 13.00 | 20.00 |
| 28x40 to 30x44 | 14.00 | 22.00 |
| 30x46 to 32x48 | 15.00 | 25.00 |
| 32x50 to 36x56 | 16.00 | 27.00 |
| 34x56 to 34x60 | | 30.00 |
| 36x60 to 40x60 | | 34.00 |

CHEESE—Under this head no new feature was noticeable. The continued hot weather operates to prevent anything like activity, and values remain nominally unchanged. We quote: New York factory, 13½@14½c; Ohio factory, 11½@13c; Western factory, 11@12c.

COAL—Only a light business was doing at the annexed quotations: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lehigh, prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $4.50; $4.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The demand was again of a light character, and prices ruled firm as follows: Pork barrels, $1.50@1.60; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.10; flour barrels, 55@60c; staves and headings, $17.00@30.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $9.50@10.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ₩ set; flour hoop poles, $12.50@15.00 ₩ m; pork and tierce poles, $25.00@30.00 ₩ m; whiskey barrel staves, $25.00@27.00 ₩ m.

EGGS—Ruled dull at 14@15c per doz.

FISH—This market was reported fairly active, with prices firm and unchanged. With the exception of codfish, which is still scarce, the market is well stocked, and all things considered, a very satisfactory business is doing. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $4.85@5.00; No. 2, $4.70@4.80; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.50@10.00; No. 1 bay $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.75@8.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $5.50@5.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box herring, scaled, 35@38c; Columbia River salmon new, half brls, $10.00@10.50.

FEATHERS—Were in some request at 60@65c for prime live geese, and 25@40c for mixed.

FRUITS—DRIED—Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@9½c; French do, 11@12½c; raisins, $3.35@3.60; blackberries, new, 12@13c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7@8c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; apples, Southern, 6½@7½c; do Western, 7@8c; Michigan, 9½@10½c.

GREEN FRUITS—There is an excessive supply of everything, and prices are away below a fair rate, with sales slow at any price. Sales: Apples—75 brls poor at $1.00@1.25; 155 brls good at $1.50@1.75; 70 good at $1.75; 100 choice at $2.00; 20 fancy at $2.50. Cranberries—8 brls at $12.00. Pears—20 boxes and 30 baskets choice Bartletts at $1.00; 40 choice other varieties at 60@75c; 40 Flemish Beauty at 50@75c. Plums—20 baskets Green Gage at $1.25. Grapes—50 cases Concords (36 lbs) at $2.50; 100 baskets at 45@60c; 70 boxes (8 lbs) at 40@50c; 150 boxes (10 lbs) at 40@45c; 30 cases Delaware (36 lbs) at $4.25@4.75. Peaches—200 baskets inferior at 15@20c; 350 small at 25c; 600 good at 30@35c; 850 small Crawfords at 45c; 885 good at 45@50c; 370 choice at 55@60c; 40 fancy at 75c; 185 boxes poor at 15@20c; 400 good at 15@30c; 350 choice at 40c; 150 at 50c. Melons—Plenty and dull sale. Prices lower. Sales: 1 car watermelons at $100 for the lot; 1 car do at $95.00 for the lot; 800 do at $7.00 per 100. Lemons were quoted at $11.50@12.00 per box.

GROCERIES—There is a *large* (not light as the types made us say in yesterday's report) demand for sugars and syrups, and the market is exceedingly firm, with a tendency to still higher prices. Rice, soaps, spices, and choice grades of coffee are also moving on a liberal scale, and a highly satisfactory business is doing. Following are the prices current:

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22½@23c; prime do, 21½@22c; good, do, 21@21½c; common do, 20@20½c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 22½@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¾@14c; crushed and powdered, 13@13½c; granulated, 12½@12¾c; A, standard, 12@12½c; do No. 2, 11¾c; B, 11½@11¾c; extra C, 11¼@11½c; extra C, 2, 11⅛@11¼c; yellow C, 10½@11c; choice brown, 10½@10¾c; prime do, 10@10¼c; fair do, 9½@10c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 9@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.20@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 25@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8½@9c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; white Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Avon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@8c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—This market was quiet, with no decided change in prices, the following being paid by dealers: On Track—Old timothy, beater pressed, $17.00@19.00; do loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; old prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. New timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16.00; do loose pressed, $14.00@15.00; new prairie, beater pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00; for delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50 according to distance.

HIDES—The demand for hides continues uninterruptedly active, and firmness is still a feature of the market. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says of the New York market: "There has been a better demand during the past week for all kinds, though the heaviest part of the sales are still of the common varieties. Prices are firmer, but not quotably higher, and holders feel more confidence. The receipts have been about 70,000, a large part of them from South America. The sales have been somewhat larger than for several weeks, but stocks are still accumulating, amounting now to about 330,000 of all kinds." We quote: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11½c; do light, 12½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 15c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 8½c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand was again moderately large, and a firm healthy feeling prevailed. The stocks are in good working condition. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Horse-shoe iron | 6 3-10@ 7c | |
| Bar iron | 5 3-10@ 5 3-10 rates | |
| Heavy band | 5 3-10@ 5 9-10 rates | |
| Light band | 5 3-10@ 5 9-10 rates | |
| Hoop | 5 3-10@ 6 6-10 rates | |
| Oval | 5 3-10@ 6 6-10 rates | |
| Round and square | 5 3-10@ 6 3-10 rates | |
| Half oval and half round | 4 9-10@ 5 3-10 rates | |
| Russian iron, perfect | 23 | |
| Russian iron, No 1, stained | 21 | |
| Sheet iron | 6½ @ 7 | rates |
| Norway nail-rods | 9 @ 9½ | rates |
| German plow steel | 11 @ 13½ | rates |
| Bessemer plow steel | 11 @ 13½ | rates |
| Spring and tire steel | 11 @ 12 | rates |

LEATHER—There was no abatement in the demand for leather, and prices were again quoted firm all around. Stocks are generally light, and of some descriptions there is an actual scarcity. The condition of the Boston market is spoken of as follows in the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*: "In spite of the large and important needs of the boot and shoe manufacturers, the leather business remains in an unsatisfactory state. The principal outlook, which is very promising, is not likely accountable for much of the prevailing dullness. Hemlock sole of good grades is firm at quotations, but the poorer qualities are a little easier. Some extensive shipments have been made to Europe of light leather, helping to sustain the market. Oak maintains its position, while union crop is in fair demand at quoted rates." Prices range as follows:

HEMLOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| City harness | $ 37@ | 40 |
| Country harness | 35@ | 38 |
| Line, city, ₩ lb | 40@ | 45 |
| Kip, ₩ lb | 90@ | 1.10 |
| Kip veals | 90@ | 1.15 |
| City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft | 27@ | 29 |
| City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft | 25@ | 27 |
| Country upper, No. 1 | 23@ | 26 |
| Collar, ₩ ft | 22@ | 23 |
| Calf, city | 1.20@ | 1.40 |
| Calf, country | 1.10@ | 1.25 |
| Rough upper, light | 35@ | 37 |
| Rough upper, heavy | 32@ | 34 |
| Rough upper, damaged | 28@ | 30 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole, best | 34@ | 35 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1 | 32@ | 33 |
| "B A" sole | 30@ | 32 |

OAK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calf | $1.20@ | 1.45 |
| Kip, No. 1, medium | 70@ | 1.00 |
| Kip, No. 2, heavy | 75@ | 80 |
| Harness | 40@ | 45 |
| French calf, Jodot | 65.00@ | 85.00 |
| French calf, Lemoine | 60.00@ | 80.00 |
| French calf, 24 to 26 lbs | 1.80@ | 1.35 |
| French calf, 26 to 30 lbs | 1.70@ | 2.00 |
| French calf, 30 to 36 lbs | 1.85@ | 2.00 |
| French kip, 80 to 100 lbs | 1.00@ | 1.50 |

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Dealers were unanimous in reporting a good demand from all quarters, and under continued favorable Eastern advices, prices tend upward. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do, 12x12, $17.00; do, 14x20, $17.50; do, roofing, I C, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 48c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—3 to 6, 8c; 5, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 22c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 9@9½c.

NAILS—A large demand existed for nails, and sales were quick upon the basis of $6.25 rates; 10d to 60d per keg, $6.25; 8d do, $6.50; 6d do, $6.75; 4d do, $7.00; 3d do, $7.75; do 3d, fine, $9.00; 2d do, $9.50; clinch, $8.75; 12½c discount ₩ keg on large orders to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—The market was moderately active and quotations were firm as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Manilla rope, ₩ lb | $ 19 @ | 22 |
| Sisal rope, ₩ lb | 17 @ | 19 |
| Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb | 21 @ | 24 |
| Marline, per lb | 20 @ | 22 |
| Tarred rope, ₩ lb | 16 @ | 19 |
| Oakum, ₩ bale | 5.00 @ | 6.25 |
| Pitch, per brl | 6.50 @ | 7.25 |
| Tar, ₩ brl | 5.00 @ | 6.50 |

OILS—Carbon continues excited, and is still advancing. Other oils ruled quiet, without material change in values. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 25½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 88c; do, boiled, 93c; whale, 90c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 63@64c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Goods in this line were quoted at former prices. We repeat our list as follows:

WHITE LEAD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Strictly pure | $ | 11.50 |
| Fancy brands | 10.50@ | 11.50 |

ZINC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Genuine Veille Montagne | 14.50 |
| American | 11.00 |
| Snow white | 11.00 |

COLORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Railroad colors | 11.50 |
| Rochelle ochre | 4.50 |
| English Ven red | 4.50 |
| English orange mineral | 15.00@16.00 |
| English red lead | 11.00 |
| American red lead | 4.00@ 4.25 |
| Paris white | 2.50 |
| Whiting | |

PUTTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| In bulk | 3½c |
| In bladders | 4c |

SWEET POTATOES—Arriving freely. Sales: 200 brls yellow Illinois at $3.25; 50 brls do at $1.50; 13 brls red at $2.00@2.50.

POULTRY—Trade was less active, but quotations were firm as follows: Old chickens, $3.75@4.25; spring chickens, $2.50@3.50; turkeys at 12@14c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—The demand was fairly active, and quotations were without particular alteration. The stocks are ample. New at $2.00@2.50 ₩ brl, and 50@60c ₩ bu.

SALT—Met with a large demand on shipping account, and dealers were firmer in their views. Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $1.12½; do, with bags, $2.87½; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.75.

SEEDS—There are no new features to note in connection with this market. The inquiry continues moderately active, and prices are generally well sustained. The supply is increasing. Timothy at $3.20@3.30 for poor; $3.45@3.55 for prime; clover, $.90@6.00; flax, $1.60@1.65.

TEAS—Were active and unchanged. The following quotations are furnished: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 90@$1.00; fine to good gunpowder, 80@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; [illegible] to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 60@75c; colored natural leaf Japan, 65@85c; common to fine Oolong, 45@65c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—The tobacco market is firm at the subjoined quotations:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 50@60c; poor, 40@50c. SMOKING—Extra, 30@35c; medium, 30@35c; common stems, 21@25c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 65@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

VEGETABLES—Sales: Green corn—100 doz at 6c per doz. Lima beans—2 cases at 17c ₩ qt. Onions—20 brls yellow at $1.75.

VEAL—Sales: 10 carcasses at 8@10c per lb.

WOOD—Was steady and unchanged. We quote: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00, delivered.

WOOL—A small business was transacted in this department to-day, and prices were favorable to the interest of buyers. The following is our list:

[illegible]

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 7.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 4,644 | 6,507 | 227 |
| Tuesday | 3,299 | 12,676 | 398 |
| Wednesday | 2,018 | 12,635 | 998 |
| Thursday | 2,970 | 13,372 | 1,107 |
| Friday | 3,280 | 9,060 | 561 |
| Saturday | 748 | 4,691 | 335 |
| Total | 16,353 | 59,931 | 3,921 |
| Last week | 13,831 | 46,138 | 3,582 |
| Week before last | 13,576 | 55,618 | 3,319 |
| Week ending Aug. 17 | 17,327 | 48,503 | 4,211 |
| Total, 4 weeks | 60,722 | 205,090 | 15,033 |

Shipments were as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 2,832 | 5,318 | |
| Tuesday | 724 | 7,258 | |
| Wednesday | 2,311 | 7,684 | |
| Thursday | 712 | 7,159 | |
| Friday | 2,082 | 7,761 | 563 |
| Saturday | | | |
| Total | 8,661 | 35,127 | 563 |
| Last week | 8,831 | 43,333 | |

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

| | Per 100 lbs. Cattle and horses. | Hogs and sheep. |
|---|---|---|
| To New York | 80 | $1.00 |
| To Philadelphia and Baltimore | 75 | |
| To Albany | 70 | |
| To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire | 45 | |
| To Dunkirk | 45 | |
| To Cleveland | 30 | |
| To Toledo and Detroit | 25 | |

The following minimum rates are the least that will be taken:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cattle per car | 20,000 |
| Horses | 20,000 |
| Hogs, double-deck car, per car | 22,000 |
| Hogs, single-deck car, per car | 14,000 |
| Sheep, double deck car, per car | 22,000 |
| Sheep, single deck car, per car | 14,000 |

CATTLE—The past week has been one of unusual dulness in the market for beef cattle, and lower prices prevail for all grades. The unhealthy condition of the Eastern markets has exerted an unfavorable influence upon the market here, and trading has been extremely slow from the opening to the close. The receipts at New York are reported the largest of the season, and the effect upon prices there is visible in a decline of ½@1c per lb. Advices from other points East were scarcely less discouraging, and throughout the country the market at present seems to be in a most unsatisfactory condition. This state of things is mainly attributable to the large number of common natives and Texas cattle now being thrown upon the market, and so long as the present rate of supply is maintained, any important improvement in the tone of the market cannot reasonably be looked for. Choice beeves have suffered in common with the poorer sorts, but the depreciation in these has not been so marked, as the offerings of such being comparatively light. Stock cattle continue in steady, fair demand, with but slight variation in prices, good to prime droves selling readily at $4.25@4.40, while common to medium command $3.50@4.00. Texans have comprised a considerable proportion of the week's receipts, and these have been especially dull. Good to choice Northern wintered were not wanted at over $3.50@4.75, while through droves were neglected at $1.85@2.90. Veal calves have been plenty and weak at $3.50@5.00, with sales chiefly at $4.00@5.00.

To-day the market was inactive, and closed heavy with many thin cattle unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards | $6.60@6.85 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,150 to 1,400 lbs | 6.00@6.40 |
| Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs | 5.50@5.75 |
| Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs | 5.00@5.40 |
| Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs | 3.50@4.75 |
| Stock cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs | 3.25@4.40 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers | 2.00@3.00 |
| Texas Cattle—Through droves | 1.85@2.90 |
| Texas Cattle—Northern wintered | 3.00@4.50 |

CATTLE SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| 36 Cherokee cows | 792 | $2.75 |
| 13 choice steers | 1,382 | 6.35 |
| 22 choice steers | 1,180 | 6.00 |
| 116 wintered Texan steers | 1,160 | 4.60 |
| 18 Texan steers | 1,151 | 3.80 |
| 33 Texan steers | 1,089 | 3.25 |
| 77 Texan cows | 749 | 2.00 |
| 46 Texan cows | 798 | 2.05 |
| 17 Texan steers | 770 | 2.85 |
| 17 Texan steers | 765 | 3.60 |
| 44 cows | 960 | 3.60 |
| 29 stockers | 880 | 3.75 |
| 11 stockers | 896 | 3.75 |
| 8 stockers | 887 | 3.87½ |
| 6 stockers, heifers | 680 | 2.00 |
| 48 Texan steers | 1,080 | 3.75 |

HOGS—The receipts during the week under review have been 59,931, against 46,138 last week. The market opened active and higher, Monday's supply being disposed of at $4.85@5.20, but since Monday the market has ruled dull, with prices weak and declining. The extreme hot weather, taken in connection with the large receipts and the discouraging tone of advices from the East materially lessened the demand, and under the accumulating supply prices gradually eased off in favor of buyers, until an aggregate decline of 25@30c had been sustained, the closing range being $4.45@4.90. Many remain in the pens unsold, and the prospects for the coming week are by no means cheering.

To-day there was a moderate demand at yesterday's prices. Buyers took hold very cautiously, and sales dragged more or less throughout, at $4.45@4.65 for common, at $4.60@4.65 for medium, and at $4.70@4.90 for good to really choice. Among the day's transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | 299 | $4.75 | 58 | 245 | $4.70 | 62 | 219 | $4.70 |
| 49 | 264 | 4.62½ | 150 | 270 | 4.70 | 61 | 213 | 4.65 |
| 46 | 275 | 4.60 | 42 | 236 | 4.65 | 35 | 212 | 4.75 |
| 54 | 229 | 4.60 | 62 | 210 | 4.60 | 30 | 202 | 4.65 |
| 62 | 221 | 4.70 | 59 | 230 | 4.60 | 54 | 212 | 4.65 |
| 57 | 217 | 4.70 | 99 | 227 | 4.75 | 102 | 285 | 4.65 |
| 80 | 200 | 4.70 | 66 | 212 | 4.65 | 40 | 184 | 4.70 |
| 50 | 234 | 4.60 | 50 | 223 | 4.65 | 40 | 189 | 4.65 |
| 158 | 226 | 4.65 | 21 | 240 | 5.00 | 55 | 219 | 4.65 |
| 28 | 264 | 4.60 | 41 | 199 | 4.60 | 59 | 227 | 4.60 |
| 165 | 263 | 4.60 | 54 | 219 | 4.70 | 52 | 276 | 4.60 |
| 49 | 259 | 4.65 | 47 | 215 | 4.70 | 49 | 236 | 4.70 |
| 66 | 211 | 4.70 | | | | | | |

SHEEP—Have met with a good demand all through the week, and the daily offerings were readily disposed of at good prices. Less than 500 had found their way into the hands of shippers, the demand being almost wholly confined to supplying the local consumptive demand. Sales were reported at $3.75@4.00 for common; at $4.25@4.50 for medium, and at $4.75@5.50 for good to choice. A few extra fetched $5.75@5.87½.

### CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 7.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

| | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Lumber, feet, m | 4,179 | 2,000 |
| Shingles, m | 1,830 | 2,558 |
| Lath, pieces, m | 45 | 248 |

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

| | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Lumber, feet, m | 6,247 | 2,927 |
| Shingles, m | 2,397 | 2,476 |
| Lath, pieces, m | 429 | 298 |

CARGOES—The demand was good, but the offerings were of a light character. At the close, only two cargoes remained over. Shingles, lath, and pickets were unchanged in prices.

Following are the prices current from the places named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Manistee, ₩ m | $4.25@ 4.50 |
| Ludington, ₩ m | 4.25 |
| Pentwater, ₩ m | 4.00 |
| Muskegon, ₩ m | 3.75 |
| White Lake, ₩ m | @ 3.75 |
| Grand River, ₩ m | 3.50 |
| Saginaw, ₩ m | 5.75@ 6.00 |

WEST SHORE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Horn's Pier—wood, ₩ cord | 3.50@ 4.00 |
| Railroad ties | 20 |
| Two Rivers—lumber, ₩ m | 2.50 |
| Ahnepee—wood, ₩ cord | 3.75 |
| Ahnepee—cedar posts | .04½@ .06½ |
| Ahnepee—railroad ties | .13@ .14 |
| Ahnepee—shingles | .25 |
| Menominee | 5.50@ 5.75 |
| Oconto | 5.50@ 6.75 |

At the close prices ranged as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice mill-run lumber | 19.00@21.00 |
| Good to choice strips and boards | 16.00@18.00 |
| Common strips and boards | 14.50@15.50 |
| Common mixed lumber | 13.00@14.00 |
| Joist and scantling | 12.50@14.00 |
| Shingles | 2.75@ 3.00 |
| Lath | 2.87½@ 3.00 |
| Pickets | 10.00@11.00 |

Sales were: Cargo schr Ada, from White Lake, 93 m ft common mixed, at $14.00 for inch and $13.00 for two-inch. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr General Sigel, from Manistee, 130 m ft joist and scantling, at $13.50—Manistee tally. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Dan Hayes, from Manistee, 150 m ft joist and scantling, at $13.50. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand continues active, and a firm feeling prevails generally. The stocks are ample:

| | |
|---|---|
| First and second clear | $50.00@52.00 |
| Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch | 47.00@50.00 |
| Third clear, 1 inch | 40.00@42.00 |
| Third clear, thick | 42.00@45.00 |
| First and second clear flooring, together | 40.00@43.00 |
| Common siding | 20.00@22.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, first | 27.00@30.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, second | 26.00@28.00 |
| Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward | 33.00@35.00 |
| A stock boards | 30.00@32.00 |
| B stock boards | 27.00@28.00 |
| Common boards | 15.00@16.00 |
| Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under | 15.00@16.00 |
| Fencing | 15.00@16.00 |
| Dry fencing | 16.00@18.00 |
| Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet | 17.00@19.00 |
| Pickets, square | 13.00@14.00 |
| Pickets, flat | 12.00@14.00 |
| Clear posts, split | 14.00@16.00 |
| Cedar posts, round | 15.00@16.00 |
| Lath | 3.50 |
| Sawed shingles, No. 1 | 1.75@ 2.00 |
| Sawed shingles, A or star | 3.25@ 3.50 |

HARDWOOD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Oak (dry) | $30.00@35.00 |
| Ash (dry) | 30.00@35.00 |
| Whitewood (dry) | 27.00 |
| Black walnut | 60.00@75.00 |
| Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots) | 37.00 |
| Whitewood, common | 17.00 |
| Hickory | 35.00@40.00 |
| Cherry | 35.00@50.00 |

ON TRACK.

We quote the market firm, under a good demand, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| A or star shingles | $3.12½@3.25 |
| No. 1 sawed shingles | 1.50@2.00 |

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

#### Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Consols; Money, 92½; account, 92½. Bonds of '65, 92½; do of '67, 92½; 10-40s, 89½; new 5s, 89½; Erie, 46½.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 7.—Bonds of '62, 95½.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Rentes, 55 fr. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7.—COTTON—Quiet, steady; middling upland, 10½@10¾c; Orleans, 10¾c. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet, steady. Red winter wheat, 12s 6d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 6d@29s.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 83s. Lard, 40s 9d. Cheese, 56s. Cumberland middles, 36s. Short ribs, 38s.

TALLOW—44s 9d.

#### New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The market in first hands presents less animation than has prevailed for other days of the week, but a laxity of trade is generally expected on Saturday. The unexpected decline in some cotton fabrics has again unsettled the market, and buyers are moving more cautiously. Brown sheetings and shirtings have been in moderate demand, and standard weights for desirable makes are sold ahead. Medium grades are fairly active at current rates. Bleached sheetings and shirtings were less active for the day, and the market is again unsettled, fine grades of some of the lately reduced brands continuing to do better. Cotton drills still remain at former quotations, at which rates but few are moving to the home trade. Cotton flannels are selling in small lots to distributors at current rates. Wool flannels are less active, but prices are held firm at former quotations. Prints continue active and in short supply, at 11½c for standard goods. Ticks, stripes, and checks are in steady demand at asking rates. Cloths and heavy woollens are inactive for the day. Fancy cassimeres and suitings have been sold in small lots; flee[c]kins are without much inquiry. Foreign dry goods close with an active market for all seasonable goods, and prices are generally sustained. The city is full of buyers from all sections.

#### The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—COTTON—Dull, in buyers' favor; middling upland, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet in buyers' favor; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.45; common to good extra, $7.00@7.25; good to choice, $7.30@8.15; St. Louis, $7.40@10.40. Rye flour and cornmeal, unchanged. Wheat firmer in fair demand; receipts, 122,000 bu; No. 2 Spring, new afloat, $1.56@1.58; new red winter, $1.65@1.61; amber do, $1.65@1.70. Rye and barley unchanged. Malt quiet; 3-rowed State, $1.00@1.10; Western, $1.20@1.23. Corn, active and firmer; receipts, 247,000 bu; steamer mixed, 63c; sail do, 64@64½c; yellow, 65@66c; white, 70c; prime Western mixed for last half of September, 65c. Oats firmer; receipts, 58,000 bu; Western, 45@47c; Ohio, 46@52c; new, 37@48c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 24@25c.

HOPS—Quiet but firm at 45@55c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—Steady at 27@28c; Orinoco, 26@28½c.

WOOL—Dull; unwashed, 45c; lambs, pulled, 50@60c.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio, 14½@17½c. Sugar steady and firm; refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Rice quiet at 8½@9c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 58@58½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, $14.10@14.15; prime mess, $12.00@12.50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; hams, 11@14c; shoulders, 7c; long clear, 8½@9c. Lard quiet; No. 1 to prime steam, new, 8½@9c; old, 9½@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 10@18c.

CHEESE—Dull, at 11@13½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 93c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 7.—COTTON—Scarce and firm; low middling, 20@21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn market bare. Oats scarce and firm at 36@37c.

HAY—Western mixed, $20.00@25.00.

BRAN—Market bare.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull and lower; shoulders, 7½c; clear sides, 10½c. Lard dull and nominal.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 7.—TOBACCO—Firm; sales small.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand at unchanged prices.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 91c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; some sales slightly lower. Wheat dull; No. 2 red, $1.65@1.66. Corn dull and unsettled; No. mixed, 35½@36c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 25c cash, and 26½@27c seller October. Barley slow at 65c. Rye steady at 55@60c.

WHISKEY—Firm and better at 91c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unchanged; jobbing, $14.75. Bacon dull, and only order trade. Bulk meats firm. Green meats in some demand for future. Lard steady; jobbing, refined 9¼@9½c; steam, —.

HOGS AND CATTLE—Unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.20; No. 2, $1.16. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 36c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2, 24½c. Rye dull and drooping; No. 1, 55c. Barley firm; No. 2, 65c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 15½c; Oswego, 22c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 92,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 101,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in light demand. Wheat steady; No. 2 red winter, $1.45. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and weak red, $1.50@1.55. Corn steady at 45c. Rye firm and unchanged. Oats steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and drooping at $13.25@13.50. Lard firm; summer, 8½c; kettle sold at 9c. Bulk meats in light demand, but holders firm; offerings light; sales shoulders, 6¼@6½c; sides, 9@9½c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7½@7¾c; sides, 10@10⅝c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.50@4.75.

WHISKEY—Steady at 91c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn dull; mixed, 58c; white, 59@60c. Oats firmer at 38@40c.

HAY—Choice, scarce and firm at $27.50@29.00.

BRAN—Firmer at 95c@$1.00.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 95c@$1.00.

Others unchanged.

STERLING—21½@22½; sight, 1@2 premium.

GOLD—112½.

COTTON—Stiffer; sales, 1,000 bales; low middling, 20½c; middlings, 21½c; receipts, 677 bales; exports, New York, 1,589 bales; stock, 9,071 bales.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.75; No. 3 do, $1.50; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.69; amber Michigan, $1.43; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.50; No. 1 red, $1.53; No. 2 red $1.42@1.45. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, 45c; low mixed, 44½c. Oats dull and a shade lower.

FREIGHTS—From Buffalo, 9½c; Oswego and Kingston, 14@15c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Sept. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.78@1.80; No. 1, $1.63@1.64; amber, $1.42. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats steady at 35c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, steady; no export demand; superfine, $4.50@5.25. Wheat quiet, steady; Ohio and Indiana, $1.64@1.70; amber, $1.82; white Michigan, $1.90. Rye unchanged. Corn dull, lower; yellow, 65c; mixed Western, 64@65c. Oats unchanged.

WHISKEY—94c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Sept. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; Corn dull at 60c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, firm, and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed Western, 63c. Oats dull; Western mixed, 38@38½c. Rye dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Very dull. Mess pork, $13.75. Bulk shoulders, 7c; sides, 9c; clear rib, 9½c. Bacon shoulders, 8½c; sides, 10½c; clear rib, 10½c. Sugar cured hams, 18@18½c. Lard, 9@9½c Western.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 94@94½c.

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

#### Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED...Sept. 7.

Schr John Hibbard, Pentwater, 95 m lumber.
Schr Napoleon, Manistee, 85 m lumber.
Scow Champion, White Lake, 30 cds slabs.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 6 bxs fish, and sundries.
Prop Merchant, Erie, 170 tons railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, 1,000 m shingles, 45 m lumber, 72 tons iron, and sundries.
Bark A. P. Nichols, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.
Schr Monterey, Buffalo, 3,500 brls salt.
Schr Topsy, Evanston, 17 yds gravel.
Schr St. Lawrence, Ahnepee, 500 m shingles, 25 cds wood.
Schr Onondaga, Buffalo, 934 tons coal.
Schr Meridian, Oswego, 2,750 brls salt.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Casco, Erie, 525 tons coal.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 184 m lumber.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 174 m lumber.
Schr Two Charlies, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Fisher, Davis' Pier, 20,000 m lumber, 18 m lath, 1,500 ties.
Scow Christie, Milwaukee, 216 tons iron ore.
Scow Lillie Gray, Ludwig's Pier, 60 m lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 6 bxs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 98 tubs butter, 100 brls flour, 75 brls shoulders, and sundries.
Bark C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 1,003 tons coal.
Bark Sunnyside, Erie, 990 tons coal.
Brig Harmony, Manistee, 245 m lumber.
Brig Roscius, Oswego, 421 tons coal.
Schr Atalanta, Menominee, 240 m lumber.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 126 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Stmr Raleigh, Cleveland, light.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, 34 m staves.
Schr J. B. Chapin, Muskegon, 118 m lumber.
Schr Ida, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Home, Ludington, 90 m lumber.
Schr A. Boody, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.
Schr S. F. Gale, Cedar River, 180 m lumber.
Schr Gamecock, Eagle Harbor, 150 cds wood.
Schr Sea Gem, Manistee, 100 m lumber.
Schr Donaldson, Cleveland, 515 tons coal.
Schr Levi Grant, Tawas, 196 m lumber.
Scow Harmonia, White Lake, 70 m lumber.
Scow Adda, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Scow Minnie Corlett, Pentwater, 550 m shingles, 70 m piles.
Scow Dan Hayes, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, 220 m lumber, 140 m lath.
Barge Ellen Williams, Menominee, 330 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Barge T. J. Bronson, Menominee, 330 m lumber.
Sloop D. M. Norton, Racine, 20 m brick.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, light.
Brig Gladiator, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 75 m lath.
Schr H. C. Winslow, Buffalo, 3,000 brls salt.
Schr Lumberman, White Lake, 125 m lumber.
Schr General Sigel, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Eva, Winsmill Pier, 54 cds wood.

CLEARED...Sept. 7.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Bark Wenona, Buffalo, 30,207 bu wheat.
Schr Mary Collins, Buffalo, 27,305 bu corn.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, 20 brls flour, 30 brls salt, and sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 50 brls pork, 10 brls beef, and sundries.
Schr Chas. Reitz, Manistee, 5 brls pork, 10 brls beef, and sundries.
Bark Kate Darley, Buffalo, 27,308 bu corn.
Bark Arabia, Kingston, 18,500 bu wheat.
Prop Annie [illegible], Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, light.
Barge J. L. Ketchum, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Raleigh, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Prop Europe, Montreal, 16,500 bu wheat, 10 brls grain, 75 brls pork.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 25,000 bu wheat, 20,000 bu barley, 26,283 hides, 39 bales broomcorn, 5 sheep pelts and sundries.
Bark Oneonta, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.
Bark Augusta, Kingston, 22,000 bu wheat.
Bark L. C. Woodruff, Buffalo, 36,000 bu corn.
Schr Marian Egan, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, 30,300 bu corn.
Schr Prince Alfred, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Signal, Ludington, 80 bu oats.
Schr Atalanta, Menominee, 10 brls pork, 5 brls salt.
Barge Clement, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Barge Samuel Bolton, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 10 brls beef and sundries.

#### Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Charters were as follows: To Kingston—Barges Lincoln and Logan, corn p. t.; Monterey, wheat 23c. To Buffalo—Skylark, Oneonta, Prince Alfred, Annie Vought, Ætna, Mosher, Mears, corn at 14c. Cleveland, wheat at 15c; L. C. Woodruff, and Onondaga, corn p. t. To Oswego—Mediator, wheat on p. t.

TOLEDO, Sept. 5.—Lake freights continue firm, and to lower lake ports rates are higher; to Ogdensburg, 15@16c on corn and wheat by sail; to Oswego and Kingston, 13@14c; to Buffalo, steady and firm at 7@7½c.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5.—Rates firm; vessels not plenty. Charters reported as follows: Schooner Meisel, coal to Detroit, at 75c per ton, free; schooner Dan Marble, coal to Port Stanley at $1.00 per ton, free; schooners Montauk and Swallow, soft coal, Erie to Chicago, at $1.90 per ton, free; schooner Ellington, from ore to Erie, coal Erie to Toledo, at 80c per ton, free; schooner Watt Sherman, coal, Cleveland to Buffalo, at $1.10; Walt. Sherman, coal, Cleveland to Buffalo, at $1.16 per ton, free; propeller Annie Craig, salt to Milwaukee, at 38c per ton, f o b; schooner Ottawa, salt to Toledo, at 7c per brl, f o b.

#### Lake Matters in Brief.

WIND—Saturday evening, southwest; last night, north.

VESSEL LAUNCH.—As announced, the fine vessel on the stocks at Bailey's ship yard, was launched yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The vessel was completely rigged on the stocks with the exception of her sails (which are being put in to-day), and she presented a handsome appearance as she took her plunge into the kissing waters. We learn from Port Inspector Denny, that she has a tonnage length (inside her hull) of 130 feet, 26 feet breadth of beam, and 12 feet depth of hold, and will have a Custom House measurement of about 390 tons, and a capacity of about 18,000 bushels of wheat through the canal. She is named the D. S. Austin, and will be commanded by Captain Radcliffe.—*Toledo Blade, Sept. 5th.*

#### Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Sept. 7.—DOWN—Props India, Lake, and Michigan; schrs C. H. Waker, L. M. Walker, L. M. Mason, Amaranth, James Garrett, Harmon, Nevada, and King Sisters.

UP—Props Holland and Bristol; bark Hemisphere; schrs Idaho, Garrett Smith, Anna Maria, G. Mollison, Narragansett, E. Kanter, Wm. Grundy, Riverside, Sweetheart and Fitzgerald.

Wind southwest.

#### Illinois River Items.

LA SALLE, Ill, Sept. 7.—RIVER—Arrived—Nothing. Departed—Canal boat Polar Star, light, for Peru.

CANAL.—Passed in—Hunter, from La Salle, with corn for Chicago. Passed out—Polar Star, light, for Peru.

Eight feet seven inches of water on the mitresill of Lock Fifteen.

#### Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The market this week has been dull, with very light transactions in factories. Buyers claim that the prices paid last week were altogether too high, and that money was lost on most of the cheese bought at high figures, and hence the reduction in rates this week. The delivery of farm dairies amounted to about 1,000 boxes, and sales were made at from 11½c to 13c, the last figure being reached by only two or three fancy lots.

Factory men were present in the usual numbers, and the offerings were fully 8,000 boxes; but the views of buyers were so much below those of sellers that the latter generally preferred to hold their goods. The best for which 13½c was the highest rate reached. We give quotations as follows: Bethel, 13½c; Warren Centre, 13½c; Van Hornsville, 13c; Stratford & Salisbury, 13½c; Snyder & Maxfield, 13½c. The Herkimer village market was dull and the delivery light, being less than 1,000 boxes. Farm lots went at 10½ to 13½c, a few fancy lots going at 13½c. Only a few factory lots were sold at 12 to 13c.

At the Utica market the offerings were less than 8,000 boxes, but little or no cheese was sold. Buyers were not inclined to give above 13c. The weather has been quite cool. After-feed is abundant, and a good yield of cheese is being made for the season.

## DOES PRESIDENT GRANT DRINK TOO MUCH LIQUOR?

### The Rev. Mr. Denison Replies to Senator Wilson, and States More Facts.

*From the Golden Age.*

HONORABLE AND DEAR SIR: You have thought proper to address me through the public papers. I therefore feel it to be my duty to reply to you in the same manner.

We have known each other for the last quarter of a century, as outspoken advocates of the prohibition by law of the manufacture and sale, as a beverage, of all intoxicating liquors. It was on this account, that I called on you several times, in the winter of 1872, with a view to induce you to accept the nomination of the National Prohibition party as their candidate for President of the United States. Our conversations related to public men, to public measures; and, of course, to President Grant—who was then seeking, as he is now, by public appeal to the American people, to be re-elected to the first public office in the land.

In one of those conversations, held in your own room, open to the public in Washington, without any intimation on that subject on my part, you, honorable sir, startled me with the remark:

"President Grant drinks too much." After a moment's pause you added: "I have told him so."

Another brief pause ensued, when you again added: "The President smokes too much. He is poisoned through and through. When I remonstrated with him about it, the President said to me, 'I smoke mild cigars.' 'That may be, Mr. President,' I replied, 'but you smoke so many of them.'"

These, Senator Wilson, are the exact words used by you on that occasion. You cannot have forgotten them. It is of no use for you to deny them. Neither can it be denied that the Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, of New York, and other gentlemen devoted to the temperance reform, have sought to induce President Grant to sign the pledge of total abstinence.

In giving this statement of yours to our countrymen, Mr. Senator, you, who have known me many years, are well aware that I am actuated by no other desire than to do what I can to aid the voters of America to arrive at right conclusions with regard to their duty toward the men who solicit their votes. Your statements to me, honorable sir, respecting the drinking habits of President Grant, are of such a nature as to render it imperative that I should give them to the public. I have, therefore, given your statements to the press, in answer to a call made on me by a gentleman and man of honor. You and I, sir, and the parties we both represent, must abide by the result.

Allow me to reply, in conclusion, to the opinion you volunteer in your letter to me, as to the character of the other facts I adduced in my published letter to Mr. Yerrington. Every one of these facts, sir, is literally and strictly true. All of them are furnished to me by gentlemen whose words no one will dare dispute. One of them was handed to me by a most distinguished United States Senator, whom you and I, sir, know very well, in a letter addressed to him by a scholar of known repute in Cambridge, Mass. And you, Mr. Senator, confess to the truth of your own statement to me with regard to the well-known drinking habits of President Grant, by admitting, in the letter to which I am now replying, that he uses liquor as a beverage to such an extent that you say that you had a mind to ask him to sign the total abstinence pledge, and join the Congressional Temperance Society.

I respectfully submit that, by these confessions, you have established my whole case.

I avail myself of the opportunity to add that, when any responsible citizen, directly authorized to speak for President Grant, publicly denies the truth of the statements as to his drinking habits made by me, names, places, and dates will be produced. I am prepared to maintain the exact truth of every word I have stated.

I remain, Mr. Senator, your obedient servant,

CHARLES WHEELER DENISON,
Secretary of the National Prohibition Committee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1872.

### A Diplomatic Explanation.

*From Anne Brewster's last Letter to the Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A Papaline friend was talking with me yesterday, about the late explanation demanded by the French Government of Cardinal Antonelli in regard to an expression used by His Holiness in one of his speeches made a few weeks ago. The offending words were, "France, Spain, Italy, those *soi disant* Governments." M. Thiers requested his minister accredited to the Vatican to wait on the Cardinal Secretary of State, and ask what the Pope meant by applying *soi disant* to France. Cardinal Antonelli replied that not too much meaning should be placed on the numerous improvised speeches of an old man.

My friend, a gentleman of distinction, was formerly in the service of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and as we were commenting on Cardinal Antonelli's curious reply, my friend recalled, *apropos* to it, the manner in which Prince Metternich extricated himself from a similar difficulty.

"I was in Vienna with my august master, the Grand Duke," said my friend, "on a visit, at the time Louis Philippe assumed the throne of France. The French Minister of the new Government met, at a state *soirée*, the Princess Metternich—the celebrated Princess Metternich, of that day. She was very superbly dressed, and among other jewels had on a magnificent diadem of large diamonds. The French Ambassador approached the wife of the great Prime Minister of Austria, and, among other fine compliments, he said a variety of pretty things about the diadem, how well it became her, etc. The Princess Metternich was a legitimist to the end of her finger nails. She threw back her handsome head haughtily, and replied rudely: 'At least, l'Ambassadeur, my diadem has not been stolen, as some crowns are.'"

The French Minister went off in a great rage, for all the social world had heard the Princess' remark. The next day he asked an audience of Prince Metternich, and demanded an official explanation of the reason of Madame la Princesse, which he considered as an insult offered to his royal master.

"Ah, my friend," said the Prime Minister, with well affected distress, "you should not call me to account. You should go rather to the Princess' governess, who certainly educated her very badly."

## THE WAY THEY MAKE HISTORY.

### A Good Joke on the Gallant General Henry Wilson.

*Washington (Sept. 4) Correspondence of the New York World.*

M. de Noailles, the French Minister, who has won golden opinions already, was introduced to Senator Wilson shortly after his official interview with Grant. The Ambassador rushed with great enthusiasm to shake the Senator's hand. "Ah," he cried, "this is a pleasure; this is a satisfaction! I have long time desired to meet and know the distinguished General Wilson." Wilson, who has no *savior faire*, and is always suspicious of being rigged, let his arm swing like a pump-handle, and said nothing. M. de Noailles continued in his rapid, impressive way, "Ah, you suspect—*parole d'occasion*—but I assure you no. In good faith, with eager curiosity, I have perused the history of your civil war, and there the exploits of General Wilson cover too large a page to escape even the most inconsiderate eye." Wilson, thinking he referred to his Chairmanship of Military Affairs in the Senate, now began to perk up a little, and in his exquisitely humble way pleaded guilty to having labored hard to do the State some service. "Oh, service!" cried the impulsive foreigner, "that is not the word. Strategy of Hannibal; policy of Fabius; enterprise of Scipio; all in one! That was a superb feat; the relief of Pensacola; the night march across the waves; the burrowing like rabbits in the sand; the taking the enemy in flank and rear, and by one stroke effectively capturing the captors! And the management of the rear guard at the original Bull Run; the heroic front to the advancing foe; the adroit flank movement to Centreville to extricate the battalions from the confusion and *debacle* of the rout. Sir, you must not suppose I have not read about it; you must not imagine that your name is not known in France."

That's the way they make history, you perceive. The idea of Senator Wilson getting credit for commanding McDowell's rear guard, and being also mistaken for Billy Wilson of the Zouaves.

It is said the Senator blushed.

—The school census of Dubuque, Iowa, shows 7,433 children, between the ages of 5 and 21 years.

—The ancient Philipse Manor, built in 1682, still stands in Yonkers, and recalls the story of beautiful Mary Philipse, General George Washington's early love, who was born and lived there.

—At Mount St. Vincent can be seen the castellated mansion built years ago by Edwin Forrest as a summer residence. It is now used as a chapel in connection with the Catholic convent.

—The National Bill-Poster's Association convened in St. Louis, her flour being batter adapted for paste than for anything else.

—The Methodist Book Concern in New York have a new set of books and new bookkeepers; the teller is to check the cashier; the cashier is to watch the bookkeepers; the agents are to watch the bookkeepers, the cashier, and teller; and a special Committee is to watch them all.

—The Eldorado *Times* wonders if Eastern people will believe it is when it tells them that in front of its office men are at work with a carpenter's jack-plane dressing off stone for a business house, and that the stones after being dressed are almost as smooth as dressed lumber.

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

## Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

### Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

*Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, and at Depots.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | *7:30 a m | *8:15 p m |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Exp. | *9:15 a m | *3:15 p m |
| Pacific Fast Line | *10:15 a m | *3:15 p m |
| Rock Island Express | *10:15 a m | *3:15 p m |
| Galesburg Passenger | *3:30 p m | *10:30 a m |
| Mendota & Ottawa Passenger | *4:30 p m | *9:30 a m |
| Aurora Passenger | *5:30 p m | *8:15 a m |
| Aurora Passenger (Sunday) | 1:00 p m | 10:00 a m |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Exp. | *9:30 p m | *7:00 a m |
| Pacific Night Express | †10:00 p m | *6:45 a m |
| Downer's Grove Accommod'n. | *6:15 a m | *7:15 a m |
| Downer's Grove Accommod'n. | *1:45 p m | *2:15 p m |
| Downer's Grove Accommod'n. | *6:15 p m | *7:45 p m |
| Riverside and Hinsdale | *6:15 p m | *9:05 a m |

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

### Chicago & Alton Railroad.

*Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line | *9:15 a m | *8:00 p m |
| Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. | *9:15 a m | *8:00 p m |
| Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division) | *9:50 p m | *4:30 p m |
| Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n | *4:30 p m | *9:10 a m |
| St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division | †9:00 p m | ‡7:35 a m |
| Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo. | †9:00 p m | ‡7:15 a m |
| Jefferson City Express | †9:00 p m | ‡7:15 a m |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex. | ‡9:00 p m | ‡7:15 a m |

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. [illegible]

### Illinois Central Railroad.

*Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Express | *7:30 a m | *8:00 p m |
| St. Louis Fast Line | †8:15 p m | *7:55 a m |
| Cairo Mail | *7:30 a m | *8:00 p m |
| Cairo Express | †8:15 p m | *7:55 a m |
| Springfield Express | *7:30 a m | *8:00 p m |
| Springfield Express | †8:15 p m | *7:55 a m |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | *9:15 a m | *2:00 p m |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | *9:15 p m | *6:35 a m |
| ** Gilman Passenger | *5:15 p m | *9:00 a m |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | *6:25 a m | *7:45 a m |
| do do do | *7:00 a m | *8:30 a m |
| do do do | *12:10 p m | *10:30 a m |
| do do do | *3:00 p m | *1:45 p m |
| do do do | *5:15 p m | *5:20 p m |
| do do do | *6:15 p m | *7:45 p m |

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

### Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

*Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 100 Market-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time Table.*

| | Mail and Exp. ex. Sun. | Lightning Exp. ex. Sat. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Chicago | 9:40 a m | †8:15 p m |
| Arrive at Indianapolis | 6:00 p m | †8:25 a m |
| Arrive at Cincinnati | 10:35 p m | †8:15 a m |

Mail and Express except Sunday. Lightning Express except Saturday. Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a m, and 9 p m. Running time only 12 hours. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

### Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

*Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Fast Line | †10:30 a m | *3:30 p m |
| Pacific Night Express | †10:15 p m | *6:30 a m |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | *9:15 a m | *3:00 p m |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | *9:45 p m | *7:00 a m |
| Milwaukee Mail | *8:00 a m | †10:10 a m |
| Milwaukee Express | *9:30 a m | *4:00 p m |
| Milwaukee Passenger | *5:00 p m | *7:45 p m |
| Milwaukee Passenger (daily) | 11:00 p m | 5:00 a m |
| Green Bay Express | *9:00 a m | *7:15 p m |
| Green Bay Express | *9:00 p m | *6:30 a m |

† Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. [illegible]

### Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

*Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Omaha and Leavenworth Ex. | *10:00 a m | *3:00 p m |
| Peru Accommodation | *5:00 p m | *9:30 a m |
| Night Express | †10:00 p m | ‡7:00 a m |
| Leavenworth Express | *10:00 p m | *6:00 a m |

### Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

*Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | *7:40 a m | *8:00 p m |
| Special New York Express | *9:00 a m | *8:00 p m |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | 5:15 p m | 8:00 a m |
| Night Express | ‡9:00 p m | *6:30 a m |
| South Chicago Accommodation | *3:20 p m | *8:00 a m |
| Elkhart Accommodation | *3:20 p m | *10:20 a m |

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays ex. ‡ Mondays ex.

### Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

*Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Arnold and Fourteenth. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Evansville & Terre Haute Ex. | 7:30 a m | 8:30 p m |
| Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne | 3:30 p m | 11:55 a m |
| Danville Accommodation | 3:30 p m | 11:55 a m |

### Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | *9:00 a m | *6:30 p m |
| Pacific Express | *5:15 p m | *6:30 a m |
| Fast Line | *9:00 p m | *8:00 a m |
| Mail | 4:00 a m | 7:00 p m |
| Valparaiso Accommodation | *3:45 p m | *9:30 a m |

* Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

### Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

*Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via main and air line) | *5:00 a m | *8:45 p m |
| Day Express | *8:30 a m | *7:30 p m |
| Jackson Accommodation (daily) | 3:30 p m | 10:30 a m |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | 5:15 p m | 8:00 a m |
| Night Express | ‡9:00 p m | *6:30 a m |

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | *5:00 a m | *8:45 p m |
| Night Express | †9:00 p m | *10:30 a m |

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Night Express | 9:00 p m | 10:30 a m |

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Grand Trunk Day Express | *5:00 a m | *7:30 p m |
| Grand Trunk Night Express | ‡9:00 p m | *6:30 a m |

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

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[illegible]

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Monday Morning, September 9, 1872.


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### STATE.

For Governor:
GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of St. Clair.
For Lieutenant Governor:
JOHN CHARLES BLACK, of Champaign.
For Secretary of State:
EDWARD RUMMEL, of Peoria.
For Auditor of Public Accounts:
DANIEL O'HARA, of Cook.
For State Treasurer:
CHARLES H. LANPHIER, of Sangamon.
For Attorney General:
JOHN V. EUSTACE, of Lee.
For Clerks of the Supreme Court:
Southern Div.—R. A. D. WILBANKS, of Jefferson.
Central Div.—DAVID A. BROWN, of Sangamon.
Northern Div.—ELI SMITH, of Cook.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

For Representatives in Congress:
Dist.
4. SEYMOUR G. BRONSON, of Rockford.
5. JAMES DINSMOOR, of Sterling.
6. CALVIN TRUESDALE, of Rock Island.
7. GAVION D. A. PARKS, of Joliet.
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## LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

### General J. C. Black.

General John Charles Black will speak as follows:
Mendota, Sept. 10.
Cambridge, Sept. 11.
Rock Island, Sept. 12.
Virginia, Sept. 13.
Champaign, Sept. 14.
Jacksonville, Sept. 16.
Warsaw, Sept. 17.
Clayton, Sept. 18.

### V. B. Denslow.

Mr. V. B. Denslow will speak as follows:
Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Sept. 9.
Carmi, White County, Sept. 10.
McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Sept. 11.

### Governor Bross.

The Hon. Wm. Bross will speak as follows:
Fairfield, Wayne County, Sept. 13.
Albion, White County, Sept. 14.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash County, Sept. 16.
Lawrenceville, Lawrence County, Sept. 18.
Xenia, Clay County, Sept. 20.
Salem, Marion County, Sept. 21.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Sept. 23.
Benton, Franklin County, Sept. 24.
Harrisburg, Saline County, Sept. 27.
Equality, Gallatin County, Sept. 28.

### The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:
Sullivan, Moultrie County, Sept. 16.
Danville, Vermillion County, Sept. 18.
Monticello, Piatt County, Sept. 19.
Olney, Richland County, Sept. 21.
Watseka, Iroquois County, Sept. 24.
Paxton, Ford County, Sept. 26.
Carthage, Hancock County, Sept. 27.
Macomb, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Rushville, Schuyler County, Sept. 30.
Beardstown, Cass County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 3.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 9.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

### The Hon. John Hinchcliffe.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe will speak as follows:
O'Fallon, St. Clair County, Sept. 10.
East St. Louis, St. Clair County, Sept. 11.
Bethalto, Madison County, Sept. 12.
Alton, Madison County, Sept. 13.
Springfield, Sangamon County, Sept. 14.
Danville, Vermillion County, Sept. 16.
Joliet, Will County, Sept. 18.
Braidwood, Will County, Sept. 19.
Morris, Grundy County, Sept. 20.
Gardner, Grundy County, Sept. 21.
LaSalle, LaSalle County, Sept. 23.
Pekin, Tazewell County, Sept. 25.
Peoria, Peoria County, Sept. 26.
Colchester, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Canton, Fulton County, Sept. 30.
Murphysboro, Jackson County, Oct. 2.
Duquoin, Perry County, Oct. 3.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Oct. 7.

### Congressional Meetings.

The following meetings have been appointed:

Elgin, Sept. 9, General Black and Senator Trumbull.

Macomb, Sept. 10, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. V. Eustace.

Cambridge, Sept. 11, Senator Trumbull, Gen. Black, and the Hon. J. V. Eustace.

Pontiac, Sept. 12, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.

Peoria, Sept. 13, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. G. Koerner, and the Hon. Edward Rummel.

Champaign, Sept. 14, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.

Freeport, Sept. 17, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. G. Koerner.

Effingham, Sept. 18, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.

Centralia, Sept. 19, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.

Edwardsville, Sept. 21, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.

Olney, Sept. 21, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Allen.

Quincy, Sept. 24, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. J. C. Robinson, and the Hon. G. Koerner.

Carbondale, Sept. 25, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.

---

Sixth, between Peru and La Salle, Sept. 27, Governor Palmer, the Hon. J. V. Eustace, and the Hon. G. Koerner.

## THE CREDIT MOBILIER SCANDAL.

We apprehend that our readers are already familiar with the fact that a charge has been made, which, if true, gravely affects the reputation of certain eminent Republican members of Congress,—the substance of the charge being that Messrs. Blaine, Wilson, Dawes, Boutwell, Bingham, Garfield, and others received as a present a certain number of shares of stock—the exact number is irrelevant—in the "Credit Mobilier," with the expectation, on the part of the donors, that they were to use their influence and contribute their support for anything affecting the Union Pacific Railroad in Congress. Such a charge as this cannot be lightly passed over. It has more than a campaign importance. If such a distribution of stock was made, it was in the interests of a great railroad, which was virtually built with public money; a railroad exerting influences which affect the whole country; and the charge, therefore, becomes one of National importance. It consequently demands immediate consideration.

The charge has been made by H. S. McComb, Esq., a gentleman whose position and reputation at once preclude the possibility that he has instituted it from any feelings of prejudice or partisanship. Mr. McComb has for years been one of the most prominent railroad men in this country, both in organizing, building, and equipping railroads. He is a successful business man, who has amassed a colossal fortune. He is a gentleman of untarnished reputation, both in public and private life. He was one of the original stockholders in the Credit Mobilier, and was once President of the Union Pacific Railroad. Lastly, he is politically a supporter of General Grant.

The motive, therefore, for bringing discredit upon the Administration is wanting, as well as any narrow desire to enrich himself at the expense of the other stockholders by some sharp financial trick. The only point involved in the suit which he instituted was a legitimate business point, and to establish that, and secure his rights as a stockholder, it became necessary for him to make this disclosure, upon what he deemed to be good and sufficient information from Mr. Oakes Ames, who, he alleges, told him (McComb) that he had distributed the stock as aforesaid.

The salient points of Mr. McComb's statement are few and simple, and are furnished in the letters of Mr. Oakes Ames. It was the latter's duty to account to the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier for the distribution of the property of the Company. Therefore, on the 28th of January, 1868, he writes to Mr. McComb:

> I have assigned as far as I have given to—four from Massachusetts; one from New Hampshire, one, Delaware; one, Tennessee; one-half, Ohio two, Pennsylvania; one, Indiana; one, Maine; *and I have three to place, which I shall put where they will do most good to us. I am here on the spot, and can better judge where they should go.*

Two days afterward, Oakes Ames writes to McComb again with reference to the distribution of stock, and shows to Mr. McComb a list of names of Congressmen to whom shares have been assigned, which list Mr. McComb indorses upon the back of Mr. Ames' letter. It was as follows:

| | Shares. |
|---|---|
| BLAINE of Maine | 3,000 |
| PATTERSON, of New Hampshire | 3,000 |
| WILSON, Massachusetts | 2,000 |
| S. COLFAX, Speaker | 2,000 |
| SCOFIELD and KELLEY, Pa | 2,000 each. |
| ELIOT, Massachusetts | 3,000 |
| DAWES, Massachusetts | 2,000 |
| FOWLER, Tennessee | 2,000 |
| BOUTWELL, Massachusetts | 2,000 |
| BINGHAM and GARFIELD, O | 2,000 each. |

The word "shares" in the above memorandum is not used in its technical sense, we believe, but signifies that the "share" of each member of Congress in the list was worth the number of dollars opposite his name. We are reluctant to believe that such a charge can lie against the above gentlemen, who are among the most prominent leaders of the Administration party, and who are popularly regarded as possessing whatever of virtue and patriotic devotion remains in that party. It is barely possible that Mr. McComb was misinformed by Ames. As the friends of these Congressmen, now under the cloud, will at once raise a question of veracity, Mr. Oakes Ames, out of whose letters has arisen the suspicion, should at once clear it up. He is in a position to do it. He is a man of prominence in New England and of good public reputation. He is a Congressman, was one of the heaviest stockholders in the Credit Mobilier, had control of the distribution of stock, and, by a remarkable breach of legislative propriety, was appointed on the Pacific Railroad Committee, by Speaker Colfax and Speaker Blaine successively. He is, therefore, not only a competent witness, but the most competent witness to testify in this matter. He is morally bound to deliver that testimony, for silence upon his part will enforce the truth of Mr. McComb's charge, and compel the public to believe that these eleven prominent representatives of the Administration have been guilty of accepting presents to influence their legislation concerning the Union Pacific Railroad. We call upon Mr. Ames, therefore, to come to the front, and to inform the public, categorically and without any unnecessary quibbling or reservation, if he gave $27,000 of stock in the Credit Mobilier to Messrs. Blaine, Patterson, Wilson, Colfax, Scofield, Kelley, Eliot, Dawes, Boutwell, Bingham, and Garfield, to secure their influence and votes for Union Pacific legislation, and, if he did not, to inform the public what he did do with them. Some disposition has been made of the money; and, under the present suspicious circumstances, which he has created himself, the whole country, as well as his fellow-stockholders, desire and demand to know what was done with that stock. He owes it to the public, to himself, to the Credit Mobilier stockholders, but mainly to the members of Congress whom he has brought under suspicion, that he shall make an immediate and definite statement of what he did with that stock, for the benefit of all concerned. Will Mr. Ames comply, or must the public be compelled to believe that Mr. McComb's statement is true?

## A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

The New York *Times* says:

> Every day produces a fresh "sensation" from Greeley's forlorn and dejected hangers-on, and it is worse than idle to contradict the successive libels which they concoct for the market. There is the lie about the President having received a present of land from a Mr. J. Russell Jones, of Galena, invented by one Horace White, of Chicago, an utterly reckless libeller.

This, we suppose, is what passes for sledge-hammer journalism in the office of the New York *Times*. What we said of the real estate transaction between Jones and Grant was exactly this:

> From The Chicago Tribune, Aug 3.
> THE BELGIAN MISSION.
>
> Some excitement has sprung up in the Bishop Hill Colony of Swedes, in Henry County, Illinois, over a discovery made by them that certain lands, which they supposed they owned, on the outskirts of the City of Chicago (80 acres, more or less), had been conveyed by one of the Trustees of said colony, without their authority, to J. Russell Jones, United States Minister to Belgium, for an inadequate compensation. The colony, a short time since, employed a lawyer to make an investigation, but, in consequence of the destruction of the public records by fire, he made slow progress. Finally, he ascertained (and this was an accidental discovery) that, some time after the conveyance of the land by Olof Johnson, the Trustee, to Jones,—which was on the 29th of December, 1866,—Jones conveyed a portion of it, described below, to Ulysses S. Grant, of Washington, D. C., for the consideration of one dollar, on the 20th of May, 1869, and was immediately thereafter appointed Minister to Belgium. The description of the land conveyed by Jones to Grant is as follows:
>
> An undivided ½ of the W ½ of the N W ¼ of the N E ¼ of Section 15, Town 38, Range 14, containing 20 acres, more or less; also an undivided ½ of the W ½ of the S W ¼ of the N E ¼ of said Section 15, containing 20 acres, more or less; also an undivided ½ of that part of the W ½ of the W ½ of the S E ¼ of said Section 15, which lies north of the road known as the Barry Point Road, containing 14 acres and a fraction; also an undivided ½ of the S ½ acres of the E ½ of the S W ¼ of said Section 15, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois; consideration, $1.
>
> The deed recites that this property had been held in trust by Jones for Grant, but no such trust was shown of record, and it is noted that Mrs. Jones relinquishes dower, whereas she could have no dower in property held in trust by her husband. The Bishop Hill Colony claim that this property belongs to them, and they have presented a formal request to President Grant to convey it back to them, to which no response has yet been returned.
>
> A further investigation will probably show that this property belongs to the Bishop Hill Colony, and that a Court of Equity will so decree; that, after Jones bought it, he concluded to let Grant into the speculation, and drew on him for a portion of the purchase-money; that he sold a part of it a short time before he was appointed Minister to Belgium, and remitted to Grant $11,000 as his share of the proceeds of the sale, and made him a deed for the remainder of the land. If the Bishop Hill Colony were swindled, we judge that Grant was not knowing to that fact. We judge, also, that the profits of the speculation had considerable influence in the President's mind when he designated Jones as Minister to Belgium, for there has not been a more unfit appointment made since Columbus discovered America.

All the statements of fact in the foregoing article are true. If there is any question raised about the deed, it can be settled by reference to the books in the Recorder's office. Our inference from the facts was then and is now, that Jones made a purchase of land from a man who had no right to sell it, at a suspiciously low price, and let Grant into the speculation; that it turned out very profitable; and that Jones was appointed Minister to Belgium, for which place he had no qualifications, soon after he made the deed to Grant of his portion of the land. This is all that we have ever said about it, and the New York *Times* cannot controvert a word of it, unless it may allege that Jones is well qualified to be Minister to Belgium.

We will now mention another circumstance of some unpleasant notoriety in these parts. When Jones was about to vacate the office of United States Marshal in order to take the Belgian mission, he endeavored to sell the former office by requiring the next candidate to buy a large amount of horse-railroad stock at 15 per cent above its market value at the time. Jones, Washburn, and Grant were all holders of stock in this horse railroad; but we presume it was only Jones' stock that was to go into the trade. It was implicitly believed by the candidate for the Marshalship, and by all persons cognizant of the dicker, that Jones was able to deliver the Marshalship to whomsoever he chose. The party who was asked to invest in horse-railroad stock as a condition of getting the office declined to purchase. Jones thereupon transferred the office to his brother-in-law.

## WASHING-DAY IN KANSAS.

As in South Carolina, so in Kansas, the annual washing-day has come around, and the results are substantially alike in both cases. There is no person, or only a very few, holding Federal office in the State of Kansas, who is not indebted for his place to either Senator Pomeroy or Senator Caldwell. The last Legislature of Kansas convicted, so far as it had authority to do so, both of these Senators of having procured their elections by the bribery of members. The record is now before the United States Senate, that body having refused to investigate it before the election. Pomeroy's term expires in March next, and the Legislature to be elected this fall has to choose a Senator. There has been a general uprising among the Republicans of Kansas against these two corrupt Senators, especially against Pomeroy, whose re-election is a matter directly in issue. At a meeting of the Grant and Wilson Club of Iola, Allen County, a resolution was adopted, some time since, which at once became popular. It was adopted at the Republican Conventions in half the counties of the State, and, under its instructions, delegates were appointed to the State Convention. The resolution read as follows:

> *Resolved, by the Grant and Wilson Club of Iola, Allen County, Kansas*, That we will not support any man for Senator for this Senatorial District, or any man for Representative in this Representative District, who will, in any manner, support S. C. Pomeroy for re-election to the United States Senate; that we look upon the said S. C. Pomeroy as a political trickster, and unworthy the support of true Republicans, and that we will not support any man for delegate to either of the State Conventions who will not work and vote for the passage of resolutions condemning the said S. C. Pomeroy, the same to be certified to the President of the United States, and to the Legislature of the State of Kansas, when assembled, showing clearly to the President and to the Legislature that the said S. C. Pomeroy and all his dishonest actions are emphatically repudiated by all honest Republicans of the State of Kansas.

Nearly every Republican paper in Kansas, not owned by Pomeroy or Caldwell, indorsed this Iola resolution. The State Convention met last week, when it was discovered that, notwithstanding the instructions, four-fifths of the delegates were mere creatures of Pomeroy. Caldwell's candidate for Governor was one Osborn, and Pomeroy's, one Price. The anti-Pomeroy men had but 30 delegates who were not controlled by the office-holders. After a sham fight between Price and Osborn, the latter was nominated. In the Committee of Resolutions the Iola resolution was presented and unanimously rejected, the Committee reporting and the Convention adopting the following resolution as a substitute therefor:

> *Resolved*, That the Republican party of Kansas now as in the past, is in favor of the free and uncorrupted exercise of the right of the elective franchise, both at the polls and in Legislative elections.

Three days before the Convention, Pomeroy was at Washington, and left there for Topeka, clothed with power to promise anything to his followers. The political character of the official aid furnished is shown in the suppression of all hostile expressions concerning him and his corruptions, and the renomination of a State ticket composed wholly of his friends. The feelings, wishes, and hopes of every honest Republican in Kansas were completely ignored and deliberately outraged by the Convention, which was packed by the Federal office-holders, the soldiers of Pomeroy and Caldwell. Thus, again, the Civil Service was used to corrupt the nominating Convention. The people are plundered and robbed to support an army of office-holders, who in return take possession of the political machinery, and dictate to the people the candidates for whom they must vote. The power of the Civil Service to corrupt and control the politics of the country is now universally admitted, and Republicans are asked to support Grant, Pomeroy, Morton, Cameron, and Caldwell, who declare that such use of the Civil Service is legitimate and proper. It is nothing more nor less than to ask them to contribute to their own degradation and enslavement. Every Republican in Kansas is required to sustain this latest fraud of Pomeroy, or be branded as a traitor.

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A despatch from Springfield reports that poor old Joe Ledlie has returned from the Louisville farce thoroughly disgusted with Blanton Duncan and his Convention, and so dispirited that he will soon come out and announce his intention of voting for Grant. As he was in the service of the Grant managers of Chicago and Springfield all the time he was in Louisville, he cannot make a better return to them for the money they have expended and the trouble they were put to, than to give his vote to them, which is all he has to give. He is in duty bound to return them some equivalent. The same advice which we give to poor old Joe Ledlie, we give freely to all his associates. As long as it is their intention to aid Grant, we know no better or more direct way than for them to vote for Grant. It will save them a great deal of trouble, and the Grant people a great deal of money. It is expensive work to run a party with two phantoms for candidates. There can be but two parties in this campaign. The Prohibitionists, the Labor Reformers, the Woman-Suffragists, and the Anti-Secret Society parties have all discovered this fact, and are wisely getting off the track. It is high time for the Grant managers to call their party of Bourbon bummers back to camp. They are not accomplishing anything, and are putting the poor Post Office clerks to useless expense. Call them home, and exorcise their ghostly candidates. It is too late in the campaign to go to thistles for figs.

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The assessment for re-electing General Grant, which has gradually been extending through the Post Offices and Custom Houses of the country, has at last reached Chicago, and, a day or two ago, the clerks in the Post Office, both male and female, and all the carriers, were called together by the chief clerk, and notified that they were invited to contribute out of their salaries a certain amount for campaign purposes. The news, of course, produced a decided commotion, and a universal inquiry was propounded to the chief clerk whether this voluntary contribution was of a compulsory nature, to which a negative answer was given. Several anxious ladies and letter-carriers then desired to know whether, in case they failed to comply with this pressing invitation, they would be likely to retain their situations, upon which point the chief clerk announced that he had not been informed. A consultation over General Grant's method of enforcing Civil Service Reform, however, did not impress the employes favorably, and they have therefore decided to pay this tax on their scanty earnings, rather than be reformed out of their places. The desperate straits to which the Grant party is reduced are shown by the necessity which compels its leaders to assess the pocket-books of letter-carriers.

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### General Logan and the Confederate Recruiting Service.

The *State Register* publishes the following affidavit. We believe that General Logan has never made any reply to the allegations of Mr. Wheatley. Perhaps it would be well for him to do so. We agree, however, that the question of most importance is, what a man is in favor of *now*, rather than what he was in favor of some years ago. We wish the Grant orators, General Logan included, would bear this in mind. The affidavit is as follows:

> State of Illinois, Alexander County, City of Cairo:
> I, John G. Wheatley, a resident of the city, county, and State aforesaid, do solemnly swear that on the 28th day of May, 1861, I went from Williamson County, Ill., to join Captain H. B. Cunningham's Company (G) of the Fifteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers. That Major General John A. Logan, now a candidate for Congress-at-Large, and who then represented this, the Thirteenth Congressional District, was the chief person who raised said company, and persuaded me to join the same; that said Logan accompanied us (about seventy in number) in the night, part of the way from Williamson County to Paducah, the place designated for us to cross the Ohio River. We crossed at Paducah according to John A. Logan's instructions, to evade Union troops which he stated were stationed at Cairo. When Logan left us he agreed to meet us as soon as possible, and assigned as a reason for not then accompanying us, that he wanted to settle his affairs at home and raise more troops. Logan, when he left, promised faithfully to join us soon, and command our regiment in the Confederate service, but the next time we met him was at Belmont, in the Federal service, and in that fight Captain Cunningham and I chased him so closely that he was compelled to dismount. We succeeded in capturing his horse, and delivered it to General Gideon Pillow, of the Confederate army. I served in the Confederate army from the above date until July 20, 1862, in Captain Cunningham's company, and was honorably discharged at Tupelo, Miss. My son R. L. Wheatley, Thompson Coder, Harry Hays, William Tinker, Jackson Brown, Jackson Low, Joshua Low, George Low, Fleming Ghent, Martin Williams, and others, all except the first, are now residing, or were when I last heard from them, in Marion, Williamson County, Ill., were members of said company, and will attest the truth of this statement.
> JOHN G. WHEATLEY.
> Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, A. D. 1868.
> JOHN Q. HARMAN,
> Clerk of the Circuit Court of Alexander County, Ill.

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Captain R. F. Farrell, United States Consul at Cadiz, unearthed, in 1866, some serious frauds in the shipment of sherry to New York and Boston. In consequence of his report, large seizures of wine were made at both those cities, and suits were brought against the importers, who finally compromised by paying the Government over $100,000. Consul Farrell was officially thanked, and was sent money for his use in making further investigations. Soon after, the Spanish Minister requested Secretary Seward to remove Mr. Farrell, on the ground that he had used language "offensive to a respectable class of persons." That is, when he found that nominally respectable importers were cheating, he had said so plainly. Mr. Seward declined to notice the request. In December, 1868, after Grant was elected, there was a revolt in Cadiz. Our Consul saved the lives of many Englishmen and Americans, and finally brought about an armistice. For this conduct he was officially complimented. Here, certainly, was an ornament to our Foreign Service. Secretary Fish, looking through Spanish spectacles, was unable to see this. Soon after his appointment, he was requested to remove Mr. Farrell, on this same ground of his using language that "offended" the detected rogues, and he did so forthwith. There is an unfortunate coincidence between the appointment of Mr. Sydney Webster, Fish's son-in-law, and a hitherto unknown lawyer, as attorney for Spain at New York, and the Secretary's constant truckling to Spain in his treatment of the Cuban question, the Houard case, the Pereda case, and the Farrell case.

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The Agricultural Laborers' Union in England has, as we learn from the *Nation*, made a most encouraging report of progress. The number of members is 150,000. All the expenses of the movement have been paid, and there is a balance of £2,500 in the Treasury. The results gained are seen in the fact that wages have risen by from one to four shillings all over the country. It is thought that the pay will be, next summer, sixteen shillings instead of nine and ten. In the harvest month, forty dollars is already given, instead of twenty-five. There are some lessons in this movement for American workingmen. In the first place, there has been no talk of Communism, no threats of violence. The laborers have, therefore, had the support of a large class of people who would otherwise have taken sides against them. Secondly, there has been a settled object to be gained, and settled methods for attaining it. Our manual workers have not yet decided definitely what they want nor, how they mean to get it. No one can settle these points for them. Let them, through honest, non partisan, non-fanatic delegates, present to the public a clear statement of the most needed reforms and the best ways of accomplishing them, and the public, of which they form such an important part, will be quick to co-operate with them.

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The growth of the Liberal movement in Chicago is sure and steady. The meetings in the various wards are largely attended and enthusiastic, and composed of the best classes of our citizens. There is a noticeable absence of ward-bummers at these meetings. In several of the old strongholds of Republicanism, the Liberal cause is taking its deepest root. In the Fourth Ward, for instance, a meeting will be held next Thursday evening, for which a call has been signed by a large number of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the ward, including a large proportion of the old Republicans. The same holds true of the Fifth Ward, where the Greeley ticket is gaining adherents every day. In the wards occupied by the workingmen, meetings are still more numerous, and are crowded to overflowing. From different sections of the county comes the same cheering news, and everything indicates that, with persistent and determined work, Greeley and Koerner will sweep the county by a large majority.

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The details of the foreign commerce at Alexandria, Va., afford a striking exemplification of the peculiarities of our Civil Service, which are just now so vigorously defended by the partisans of the Administration. The foreign commerce at the above port amounted to $12,061. To take care of this vast business requires a Collector, who is paid $731.20; a Deputy Collector, at a salary of $1,500; two Inspectors, at a salary of $2,160, and one Janitor, at a salary of $600. To handle and appraise these goods, which would ordinarily take about an hour, involves the labor of five men for a year, which is paid for at a cost of $4,991.20, or nearly one-half the value of the goods. The Deputy Collector gets twice as much as the Collector, which very plainly intimates that the Collector is enjoying a sinecure. Two competent men could probably easily do the entire labor of the Alexandria Custom House at a moderate salary, whereas, under the present system, it requires an expenditure four times as large as the duties to get them collected. And yet the Civil Service does not need reforming!

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Having squeezed all available funds out of poor clerks at home, the Grant National Committee is now levying contributions on our Consuls abroad. One of these latter has forwarded the following letter to the New York *Tribune*:

> REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
> FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY,
> July 17, 1872.
>
> SIR: The pending Presidential campaign will be warmly contested, and will call for the earnest efforts and efficient aid of all Republicans. This Committee will endeavor, by effective speakers, the circulation of documents, and other legitimate means, to promote thorough organization, an active canvass, and a successful result in November.
>
> The undersigned will be glad to receive such contributions in aid of the contest in behalf of Grant and Wilson as the friends of the cause may feel desirous and willing to contribute; for which an acknowledgment will be returned. Very respectfully,
> E. D. MORGAN, Chairman.
> WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary.

The recipient of this found a written notice within, to the effect that his quota was $25. Despite this and a dozen other published documents of the same sort, the people know that there are no political assessments, for does not Mr. George W. Curtis say so? It is interesting, by the way, to notice that the *Nation*, once lynx-eyed for violations of the Civil Service Reform rules, is unable to discover any since it descended to electioneer for a candidate whom it openly despised four months ago, and secretly despises now.

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When Steve Hurlbut wrote to General Farnsworth that Fuller and Hildrup had packed the Boone County delegates in favor of Lathrop, he advised Farnsworth that "Hildrup and Wilson are for sale,—buy them if you can," and that "Wilson would do anything for money." The Republican papers of Rockford and Belvidere refuse to publish the letter, but Mr. Wilson has seen it, and he is out in a reply to Stephen. He says that he is a farmer who makes his living by his labor; that he never sold his vote in his life; that at Elgin he was offered money to vote against Lathrop, and he concludes that the offer to buy him came from Hurlbut. He declares his purpose to vote against Hurlbut, who is "morally unfit" to represent that district, and this opinion, he insists, is shared by a large proportion of the voters of his county. As an evidence of the slavishness of party papers, it may be said that the Republican papers of the district refused to publish Wilson's letter, and he had to send it to the Rockford *Journal*, a Liberal paper. These short-sighted people think that they can deceive the public by suppressing Hurlbut's letters, and by suppressing the indignant repudiation of him by the leading Republicans of the district.

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To-day, the second trial of Mrs. Laura D. Fair will begin at San Francisco. Mrs. Fair allured A. P. Crittenden, an able lawyer and a man who had had a spotless reputation, from his wife. When he repented of his sin and refused to longer desert the woman he [was bound to love and protect, his mistress became his murderess. She shot and killed him on a ferry-boat, Nov. 12, 1870. June 3, 1871, she was declared guilty of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to be hung. Legal quibbling has secured a new trial for her. A good deal depends upon this. If Mrs. Fair is hung, killed like the animal that she is, by the majesty of violated law, we shall be spared hearing the crack of pistols in our streets, as abandoned women shoot the men to whom they have voluntarily sold themselves. There is scarcely a large city in the country where such a sound has not been heard, and in every instance, we believe, the murderess has been let loose on the world again. Now let us have an execution, not for revenge, but for that justice which demands that a deliberate murderer should die, even if clad in petticoats instead of pantaloons.

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Judge Dent's defence on his trial for the murderous assault on the editor of the Washington *Capital* was a curious one. He began by saying: "My character is my only fortune." Poor Judge, he should have invested the $5,500 Withey and Farrand paid him for office-brokerage. He explained that when he entered the *Capital* office, with anger on his face and a heavy cane in his hand, he had "kindness in [my] his heart." Then he stated the reasons of his cowardly deed. As a man, he wished to get revenge for himself; as an uncle, he wished to defend his niece, Miss Nellie Grant, from remark by beating a man on her account; and, as a brother-in-law, he wished to avenge that beloved relative who was revered, in return for fat offices, by all his kin. It thus appears that Judge Dent is not only a man and a brother but an uncle, a brother-in-law, and an office-broker.

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In Ireland, the most powerful influence is wielded by the bar, as it is here by the press. So, while our Government devotes itself to subsidizing the press, the English Ministry buys up the Irish bar. According to Mr. John Martin, the leading "Home-Rule" member of the House of Commons, 150 Government offices are distributed among the 450 lawyers of Erin. Moreover, the smaller courts have been unnecessarily increased in number, Mr. Martin says, and provided with a great number of sinecure offices, all of which are used as bribes. The coincidence between this and our internal revenue sinecures will strike every one. Finally, Mr. M. declares that the rule of Ireland is "shameless and abusive," which establishes still another coincidence, for the rule of the South can be described in precisely those words.

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The fact that there is a soul of good even in things that are evil, is pleasantly illustrated by the philanthropic course of the New York *Times* in providing picnics for the poor children of that city. On last Wednesday, the seventeenth excursion of this series took place. Over 1,500 boys and girls, some of whom had never been in the country, were taken where they could romp, and bathe, and play to their hearts' content. The *Times* has received, to defray the expenses of these trips, nearly $20,000, and has a large balance on hand. Its course has caused similar enterprises in Chicago and elsewhere, and is thoroughly philanthropic and praiseworthy.

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Senator Carpenter said, in his Cincinnati speech:

> Our capital is our muscle and our brain, with this continent for our possession, with all the opportunities we have to advance our civilization and improve our condition. These are our capital to-day, and these, more than to any other source, we owe to the Administration of General Grant.

The fact that Grant's Administration has kindly provided the country with muscle and brain explains, we presume, its own pitiable lack of both.

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The nomination of the Hon. E. Joy Morris for Representative, by the Liberals of the Second Pennsylvania District, is a well-deserved recognition of the merits of an honest and able gentleman. Mr. Morris, if elected, will do what few Congressmen from his State have done of late,—he will reflect honor upon his constituents.

### PERSONAL.

Clara Louise Kellogg has just declined an invitation to become a Russian Countess.

—Tennie Claflin, disappointed in the realization of a military career, is going on the stage.

—Madame Catacazy is as conspicuous at the opera in Paris for her dress, as formerly at Washington.

—The wife of Dr. J. G. Holland ("Timothy Titcomb") has been obliged to have one of her eyes removed on account of its diseased condition.

—Senator Garrett Davis, who has been ill, it was thought dangerously, at Mount Sterling, Ky., is much better.

—The Rev. Lewis Sabin, D. D., of Templeton, Mass., will resign his pastoral charge on the 1st of October.

—Samuel E. Sinclair has been appointed Judge of the Fort Wayne Circuit, Indiana, vice Carson, resigned.

—Abraham Firth, Assistant Superintendent of the Boston & Albany Railroad, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Oct. 1.

—Montpelier sends to the Vermont Legislature General P. P. Pitkin (Grant), elected over his own son, Clarence H. Pitkin.

—Joseph H. Brainerd, for nearly forty years County Clerk at St. Albans, Vt., has been compelled, by impaired health, to resign.

—Much sympathy is felt at Columbus, Ohio, for Auditor of State Williams, whose son, just returned from finishing his education in Europe, died last week.

—Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier of the Dominion, is reported to have said that in recognition of his services in Canada and at Washington during the sitting of the Joint High Commission, the Queen had appointed him one of the Privy Councillors of the Empire, and that he intended to sail shortly for England to be sworn in.

### POLITICAL.

Calendar for the week:

ELECTIONS.
Sept. 9. Maine; Governor, Congressmen, etc.
Sept. 10. Colorado; Delegate to Congress, etc.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.
Sept. 11. Peace Reunion, Louisville.
Colored Liberals, Indianapolis.

STATE CONVENTIONS.
Sept. 11. Illinois, Prohibition, Wenona.
Kansas, Liberal, Topeka.
New Hampshire, Liberal, Concord.
Massachusetts, Liberal, Worcester.
Connecticut, Liberal, Hartford.
New Jersey, Liberal, Trenton.
Maryland, Liberal, Baltimore.

CONGRESSIONAL.
Sept. 10. Sixth Wisconsin, Republican, Oshkosh.
Sept. 11. Third Wisconsin, Liberal, Mineral Point.
Fifth Wisconsin, Republican, Fond du Lac.
Seventh Wisconsin, Republican, Eau Claire.
Second Michigan, Liberal, Manchester.
Ninth Michigan, Liberal, Pentwater.
Sept. 12. Seventh Wisconsin, Liberal, Sparta.
Ninth Iowa, Liberal, Fort Dodge.
Sept. 13. Second Wisconsin, Liberal, Madison.

—The candidates for Delegate, in Colorado (election to-morrow), are: Ex-Governor A. Cameron Hunt, Liberal; Jerome B. Chaffee, Republican. Hunt was elected Delegate in 1866, but counted out. Chaffee is the present Delegate.

—In the Grant Convention of the Twentieth District, Dr. Edward A. Wilcox, of Minonk, was nominated for the Illinois Senate by 12 votes to 11 for J. G. Bayne.

—Elias Smith, late editor of the *Evening Post Office*, has come out for Greeley. We also learn that one of the stockholders of the same paper is advocating Mr. Greeley.—*Bloomington Republican.*

—The nomination of John A. Dix for Governor of New York is very appropriately called "a specimen of silver service reform." Dix, as will be remembered, so successfully played the diplomatic toady while Minister to France, that Louis Napoleon presented him with a service of plate valued at $7,000,—which the great "shoot-him-on-the-spot" promptly accepted. Dix stands about as much chance of election as the ex-Emperor does of a new lease of the French throne.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—The Election Canvassers of Philadelphia have fixed up their roll of "taxables" so that 151,544 votes may be cast (or counted) in the October election.

—Magie, of the Canton (Ill.) *Register*, demands that there be a second candidate for the Legislature put on the Grant ticket in that district, and James K. Magie will stand in the gap.

—In the list of Greeley speakers in Ohio, this week, we notice the names of Carl Schurz, Cassius M. Clay, Allen G. Thurman, Thomas Ewing, and William M. Grosvenor.

—It now appears that the Wheeling District of West Virginia elects Colonel Ben. Wilson, regular Liberal-Democrat, for Congress, by 48 majority over John J. Davis, the independent candidate for re-election.

—Which is right, Charles Sumner, who says the election of Greeley and Brown will be a Republican victory, or Gratz Brown, who says "The Republican party no longer exists"?—*Brass Collar.*

Which is right: Mr. Scammon's newspaper, which says the election of Mr. Greeley will be a Democratic victory, or the Chicago *Times*, which says "the Democratic party no longer exists"?

—The Associated Press is doing yeoman's service for the office-holders' candidate. Their agents are required to regard themselves as owned body and soul by the Administration, and those who cannot be intimidated are speedily removed.

—The Hon. William A. Galbraith, one of the ablest men in Pennsylvania, and a wealthy capitalist of Erie, refuses to be a candidate for Congress on the Greeley ticket. He was a life-long Democrat.—*All the Pups.*

The Greeley candidate for Congress in the Erie (Pa) District is General Thomas L. Kane, and he is going to be elected. The nomination was not offered to anybody else.

—Nominations are now being made in West Virginia, for a rival delegation in Congress to be voted for Oct. 24, when, it is claimed, there should be a regular election. Frank Martin has been nominated over Charles J. Faulkner, in the Second District.

### The Liberal Nomination for Congress in the Fifth District of Illinois.

FULTON, Ill., Aug. 29.

Hon. Jas. Dinsmoor:

DEAR SIR: As Chairman of the Liberal Congressional Convention that assembled at Freeport, yesterday, I take great pleasure in informing you that, by the unanimous action of that Convention, you were nominated by acclamation as a candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District.

Trusting that you may cheerfully accept this unanimous nomination, and believing that, by the hearty co-operation of your numerous personal and political friends, you will achieve an honorable victory at the ballot-box in November, I am, sir, very truly yours,

A. R. McCOY,
Chairman of the Convention.

STERLING, Ill., Sept. 2.

A. R. McCoy, Chairman of the Liberal Convention Fifth Congressional District, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor, informing me of the action of the Convention over which you presided, in placing my name in nomination for Congress; and, while I desire to tender to the Convention my thanks for this expression of their personal regard, I should have preferred the selection of some one of our friends who are engaged with us in the attempt to restore our Government to the purity of our fathers, for whose election I could have labored with greater freedom.

As the Liberal platform recognizes the right of the people in the several Congressional Districts to pass upon the systems of Federal taxation, and as I desire neither to misrepresent the views of my political friends, nor to conceal my own on this or any other subject of common interest, I will take this opportunity to say that I believe the best way to lighten the burdens of the tax-payers is to diminish the number of tax-eaters.

When Civil Service Reform shall make honesty and capacity the standard of office-holding, swarms of office-holders who now eat up the substance of the people, will be driven from place and power; the expenses of the Government can be reduced to the basis of economy, and the duties of the tax-gatherer will neither be burdensome nor the subject of complaint among the people. Our internal revenue taxes should be reduced to a simple system of stamp duties, attended with slight expense to the Government, and little annoyance to the payer.

Our duties on imports should be levied for revenue, and with a view to tax as lightly as possible, consistent with the wants of the Government, the prime necessities of the poor man, and neither to cherish nor build up any monopoly.

I would restore commerce to American bottoms, not by voting subsidies to colossal steamship companies, nor by sending Treasury carpet-baggers to Europe to sell Government bonds, but by a return to the old method of paying our debts abroad, and for our importations by exporting granite, ice, cotton, rice, tobacco, beef, ham, lard, and such articles as the skilled labor of this country can manufacture, and compete with the world.

With this brief statement of my views, I accept the nomination, and, thanking you for the kind manner in which you were pleased to communicate it, I am truly yours,

JAS. DINSMOOR.

### A Correction.

RACINE, Wis., Sept. 7.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In a late issue of your paper, we find an article in regard to a clergyman of this vicinity. The statements contained in the article are at variance with the facts in the case. The *Rev.* George Howard, as you style him, is a mere lad, the *son* of a clergyman, the Rev. R. L. Howard, formerly an editor in Chicago. The boy's inexperience was the occasion of his being victimized.

Yours, &c., BLAKE & Co.

## ENCKE'S COMET.

### Its Probable Volume, Mass, and Composition.

### Comets Are More Formidable Entities Than is Usually Supposed.

### The Question of Danger to Our Earth from Collision—New Truths.

The recent return of Encke's comet to the neighborhood of the earth was quite an interesting astronomical event; though the stranger was barely visible to the naked eye at the time of the most favorable position, in December last.

It is well known that Encke's comet has the shortest period of any on our visiting list. It courses about the sun once in 3.29 years; approaching the centre of the solar system within 32,000,000 miles at the time of perihelion; and receding from it to a distance of 387,000,000 miles at the aphelion. This celestial stranger thus salutes many of the principal members of the Solar family in the course of each period. It plunges along through space for several days almost within hand-shaking distance of Mercury's orbit; dashes rapidly past Venus; careers a little more slowly by the earth; passes Mars more tardily still; and then threads its way with comparative slowness among the interlacing orbits of the multitude of minor planets that revolve between Mars and Jupiter,—of which 124 are known, and perhaps 150,000 unknown. Soon after it has passed the most remote of those mimic worlds it turns lazily round the farther extremity of the ellipse, and approaches the sun, its speed gradually accelerating as the distance from the centre of the system decreases, till it arrives again in the neighborhood of Mercury, after an absence of more than three years. Could we interrogate that comet aright, when he comes near us, we might gather from it some strange secrets in regard to the many worlds to which it pays its respects in the course of its widely-varied career.

Of course we cannot hope to make the comet play the gossip thus; but, nevertheless, we may place it on the witness stand, and find that it has many secrets to reveal—directly concerning itself, and indirectly with regard to some others of the members of that vast family of material existences which throng the universe of space. The latter part of the inquiry can be only inferential, but none the less valuable in its results; for we can reason from this to that on the broad principle of analogy dimly hinted at by Solomon—"As in water face answereth unto face, so doth the heart of man to man."

Early in November last the comet passed very close to the earth's orbit, in a point which we had crossed only a few days previously; but was then barely visible through a small telescope. On the 25th of that month it had nearly reached the orbit of Venus, and was a much better defined object, though farther away from us, being distant about 30,000,000 miles—it was then near enough to the sun to be strongly illuminated. A micrometric observation then showed its angular diameter to be four minutes of arc, or about one-eighth as broad as the full moon. From this it was easy to calculate that its diameter was not far from 35,000 miles. From this point the comet passed rapidly towards the orbit of Mercury, gaining upon us, so to speak, till, at the end of the first week in December, it was nearly on a line between us and the sun, and was lost in the effulgence of the solar rays. By December 28 it had reached its perihelion, being then 32,000,000 miles from the sun, and about 90,000,000 miles from the earth. It then passed round to the other side of the sun, being too far distant to be visible from the earth; and is, by this time, making its way among the belt of orbits which astronomers perversely insist upon calling asteroidal, though the bodies that keep each other such distant company in those far-off regions ought to be called planetoids (planet-like).

If now we remember that the earth's diameter is nearly 8,000 miles, and that the solid contents of similar shaped bodies are proportionate to the cubes of their like dimensions, we shall see that the comet occupied a space not far from 86 times that filled by our earth. And this is by no means the largest of the comets, the orbits of which have been measured. It is probable that not one of the thousands of those who were frightened at the idea of collision with the comet, that Plantamour did not predict would strike the earth, ever thought of assigning to that fabled comet such regal proportions as those of the veritable comet of which "nobody's afraid." Think of it! The earth might be shrouded by Encke's comet, like a small apple in a big dumpling; and the matter of the comet would extend 13,500 miles, in every direction, above the earth's surface.

It is evident, however, that something more than mere bulk must be taken into account, if we wish to investigate the nature of the comet; still more if it be required to judge how the earth would be likely to fare in case of collision with such a mass. A very small quantity of matter may occupy a large space. We find it to be so with the comets. Encke's comet is undoubtedly an assemblage of gas. Mr. Huggins, a well-known English investigator, examined the second comet of 1868 through the spectroscope, and concluded that it was in great part, if not entirely, composed of incandescent carbon in a gaseous state. Prof. Harkness, of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, examined Encke's comet last November with a similar instrument, and found the lines of its spectrum to be almost identical with those described by Mr. Huggins. The close agreement of the two sets of spectrum lines leaves no room to doubt that Encke's comet is also in large part composed of carbon vapor. Professor Harkness says "it gives a carbon spectrum exactly like that obtained from an electric spark taken in olefiant gas."

It might be thought that this fact will at once enable us to determine the total weight of the comet, or its mass, as the astronomers would term it; because our chemists have given us the atomic weight of each of our known gases. But the problem is not so easy of solution. The volume of a given quantity of gas varies on this earth with the temperature, and the pressure to which it is subjected. With us, the normal pressure of a gas is due to the gravitation of the atmosphere towards the earth's centre; which depends upon the total quantity of matter that composes the earth, its ocean and atmosphere. In the case of the comet, therefore, the unknown quantity becomes a function of itself, and is still further transcendentalized by our want of knowledge of the temperature of the comet.

A little calculation, will, however, lead us to attach far greater importance to the mass of a comet than obtains generally among astronomers. If the comet of Encke were composed entirely of hydrogen gas, which is less heavy even than the gas with which our balloons are filled, it would weigh seven millions of millions of millions of tons, if the temperature and pressure were the same as on the earth's surface. This enormous quantity is more than one thousandth part of the earth's weight. Now, it is absolutely impossible for us to conceive, however much we may talk about it, that this hydrogen, the lightest of our known gases, could be attenuated 7,000,000,000,000,000,000 times, so that a globe of the size of Encke's comet would weigh no more than a single ton. And yet this is, in effect, what the leading astronomers of the world have been teaching during the past ten years.

In his report of the observations on the comet, Professor Harkness has boldly attacked this difficulty, and developed a formula which gives a result widely different from that hitherto accepted by the scientific world. True, he does not assume to be able to solve the problem exactly, because the measures of temperature and pressure which lie at the basis of the calculation, are necessarily assumed. But, as a mathematician might say, he has integrated the equation between what appear to be the widest possible limits consistent with the nature of the problem; and the least of the results is an amazing advance on the "single ton" measurement. He takes the limits of pressure at 0.004 and 0.12 of one inch of mercury; the limits of temperature of the comet at 1,000° and 20,000° of Fahrenheit (at much less than 1,000° the comet would not give a discontinuous spectrum of given wave lengths); and he assumes minus 263° as the temperature of the interplanetary spaces, that being the mean of the estimates of Pouillet and Sir J. F. W. Herschel. With these quantities, he finds "that the mass of the comet was approximately equal to that of a sphere having the mean density of the earth" (5.4 times that of water) "and a diameter somewhere between 32 and 237 miles. We are, therefore, led to conclude that the mass of Encke's comet is not less than that of an asteroid," which has been shown by Mr. Stone, now Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope, to be from 17 to 214 miles diameter, for the first seventy-one asteroids.

The calculations of Professor Harkness, therefore, lead to the inference that the mass (weight) of the comet, as compared with that of the earth, is, in round numbers, not greater than as 1 to 40,000, or less than 1 to 15,000,000. Now, if its mass were the greatest, the matter of which the comet is composed would have an average density of only one part in forty-six of the density of our lightest gas at the earth's surface. The fact that the comet is visible at a distance of thirty millions of miles, and more, makes it difficult to conceive that it can be much more attenuated than this—the lowest limit of rarefaction, with the greatest limit of matter in its composition. It is still more difficult to understand that a mass of matter much more attenuated than this limit of greatest density should be able to maintain a temperature of 1,000 degrees for many ages, while the temperature of the surrounding space is 263 degrees below our artificial zero. One would think that the comet would be as cold as the upper regions of the earth's atmosphere, and that even its nearest approach to the sun would not cause heat enough in the comet to render it visible to mortal eye. We may add that the gradual warming up of the comet as it nears its perihelion, is unmistakably shown by a modification in the character of its spectrum lines, as well as indicated by a change of form from the nearly globular shape to that of an elongated mass.

Indeed, the inevitable tendency to condensation at the centre of the mass, due to the mutual attraction of its component particles, must cause the density near the surface to be much less than the average of the whole figure. So that if the average density were one forty-sixth, the superficial density could scarcely be more than one per cent of that of hydrogen. That is, a single grain in weight, would occupy nearly 5,000 cubic inches; when the same volume of air at the earth's surface would weigh 3 1-2 ounces. Such a rare body must need be of great thickness to be visible at so great a distance, even as a filmy cloud. An atmosphere of no greater density than this, surrounding any one of the planets, could scarcely be detected. One ceases to wonder that a fixed star should be distinctly visible through the densest portion of the comet, when the body is passing between us and the star.

We have no reason to suppose that Encke's comet is the largest or smallest within the limits of the solar system. It is probable that many of these bodies are of no greater material consequence than the smoke-balls that all comets have hitherto been thought to be—mere whiffs of vapor thrown off from the Sun on the occasion of some minor convulsion; as the spray of the ocean is licked away from the crest of the wave, by the same wind that raises the water storm. But we are equally justified in supposing that there are comets containing far more matter than the one named by Encke. The argument founded on the phenomenon of Lexell's comet being twisted out of its orbit in 1779 by the attraction of Jupiter, while no change was perceptible in the movements of the satellites of that planet, is generally overrated. Supposing Lexell's comet to have contained ten times as much matter as the greatest mass assigned to Encke's, it would still have been less than one-twentieth part of the mass of the satellite to which it made the nearest approach, and less than one-millionth part of the mass of Jupiter. Hence, at equal distances, the power that swings the satellite around in its orbit, would be at least one million times greater than the disturbing force exerted by the comet.

The comets that have been hitherto observed, exhibit wide divergences of form; but they all appear to be subject to the one grand condition, that they are composed of gas—they are not solid bodies. In this respect they differ radically from suns and planets, and moons; but who can say that this difference is not one of time merely? All the analogies of the system point back to a time when our world was simply a huge cluster of glowing gas, which gradually cooled down and condensed, and solidified, to the condition of the earth of to-day. The same analogy leads us to infer that the comets are slowly conciliating and condensing to form worlds, which will be subject to far less violent alternations of heat and cold than now; as their orbits approach more and more toward the circular form. At some time in the far distant future the comet of Encke may have settled down into a respectable planetoid, revolving next within the orbit of Flora, which is now the nearest to the sun of all the known members of that immense subfamily of worlds existing between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

We may here remark that this new determination of mass, so much in excess of all previous estimates, tends to establish the truth of a deduction announced some fifteen months ago in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. The statement was that the total mass of all the "uncondensed" matter in the solar system (comets and meteoric bands) is not less than one and a quarter, nor more than one and a half times the total mass of all the planetary bodies, planetoids, and satellites in the solar system. This could scarcely be the case if the comets were so levious as is generally supposed—though we should accept the Keplerian idea that there are as many comets in the heavens as there are fishes in the ocean.

With the Plantamour scare so fresh in our memories, this greatly enhanced view of the importance of the comet in the gravitative economy of the solar system may well cause the renewal of grave apprehensions of danger from a possible collision with one of these bodies. Most of our readers will admit that there is little satisfaction to be gained from a canvass of the mathematical probabilities in the case—which shows us that there is only one chance in we forget how many hundreds of thousands of millions in favor (?) of the meeting. It is an old saying that some people are so unlucky that they would be sure to draw a blank, though it were the only one in the lottery; and who knows that our earth may not be equally unfortunate among her sister planets, when the Scripture tells us that it (the ground) was cursed at a very early period in its history.

It is probably impossible to measure accurately the effect of such a meeting; but it is not difficult to see that collision with a comet could do no great harm, though it contained a great deal more matter than the one seen last December.

Suppose the earth should collide with a comet having 46 times the density of the greatest possible density of Encke's comet. In that case the specific gravity of the belligerent would be no greater than that of hydrogen gas, as known to us. We may gain some idea of the result by remembering that if we fill a balloon with this gas we cannot keep it near the ground, unless we weight or tie it down. The gas tends to rise upwards, till it meets with a stratum of air of its own density, where it will float, unless the balloon should burst, owing to the diminished exterior pressure, when the gas would expand, and rise still higher before mingling with the surrounding air.

In the case of the collision, even if a portion of the cometary matter were detached, and permanently added to our atmosphere, it could not reach the surface, for lack of sufficient specific gravity, till after it had spread all around the outer portion of our atmospheric shell, and parted with its heat by radiation into space. Then some portions of the material might penetrate to the surface, by virtue of the universal tendency of gases to diffusion, and slightly alter the proportions of the gases in the air we breathe. It is not probable, however, that this atmospheric change would be equal in extent to that produced by the fires of last October. Another consequence would be a slight increase in the volume of our atmosphere, giving a somewhat greater barometric pressure, and resulting variations from previous meteorological conditions. One of these would be increased temperature all over the globe; but this would not result from the heat of the cometary matter—*that* would radiate outward, air being too bad a conductor to bring it down to the earth's surface.

Of course the idea that our earth could be split up into fragments by the shock is all nonsense. The effect would rather be to bind the solid globe more closely together, by increasing the pressure from without. We admit that the collision *might be bad for the comet*; but that is a matter with which our natural selfishness has but small concern. What matters it if there were one less world in the universe, so that *we* pass unscathed? But it is not improbable that the result would be the formation of an extra world for future habitation; as Biela's comet was divided into two at a very recent period.

We see, then, that our great safeguard against damage from collision by a comet, is that invisible, yet tangible and highly elastic envelope of the earth, which we call the atmosphere. It not only sustains life, by furnishing the material for respiration, but it acts as a protection against batterings from without, just as the skin of the human body protects the muscles and bloodvessels and nerves beneath it. We can gain some idea of the resistive power of this invaluable envelope by noting the force it exerts in a hurricane, and then remember that the same resistance is encountered by an object when moving against the still air, as when the object is at rest, with the wind blowing against it with equal velocity; while the resistance increases as the square of the velocity. A movement of 85 miles per hour gives a resistance of 36 pounds per square foot, which would probably be more than sufficient to send a gas-bag bounding off in another direction through the regions of space. The cometary velocities are much greater than this. [A comet moving in a parabolic orbit, and meeting the earth "full tilt," would collide at the rate of 44 miles per second. But such a rencontre is scarcely possible; it could only occur with a visiting comet from some other system, and the chances of such a collision are as one to infinity].

We may dismiss all fear of being injured by comets, though we cannot help regarding them with more respect than we used to do. At the worst the result of such a collision would be nothing beyond a slight change of climate, such as might be experienced in removing from Chicago to Springfield, Illinois, or Milwaukee. But the investigation into the mass of Encke's comet does open up a view of the economy of nature that must be new to many. It enables us to realize the fact that there are vast quantities of matter in our universe that have not yet been worked up—so to speak—into the shapes in which it can furnish a foothold for vitalized existence. If the reader can grasp the idea that, as above indicated, there is more of this unformed matter in the solar system than has yet been condensed into planets and moons, and that the solar system presents us with a vast number of only miniature resemblances to uncounted nebulæ, many of which are doubtless gigantic enough to extend from our sun to the nearest fixed star; then we can scarcely resist the thought that the great work of creation is so far from being finished that it may not even be begun, as far as some worlds are concerned, till after the lapse of many thousands of centuries in the future.

E. COLBERT.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

### Seething of the Political Pot—Forlorn Hope of the Grantites.

### How the Mining-Stock Market is Manipulated—Advice to Outsiders.

### The Wheat Crop and Vintage of 1872.

### Laura Fair's New Trial, and New Developments—The Railroad Fever.

From Our Own Correspondent.

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From Our Own Correspondent.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.

POLITICS.

The past week has been one of unusual activity in San Francisco. The Administration gang, awakening to the gravity of the situation, have been making herculean efforts to arouse a fire of enthusiasm in the breasts of their followers and strikers; providing fireworks, music, bonfires, and greenbacks without stint; and drumming up recruits wherever they could be found, with an energy worthy of a better cause. The Custom House, Mint, and Post Office employes, having to do duty every night as *claqueurs*, or "platform-statuary," at mass and ward meetings, and contribute toward the expenses at the same time, look already as haggard and worn as so many English factory-operatives in times of bread-famine and starvation prices; and, from present appearances, some of them will be worried into their graves before the election is over. The Grant Ring now place their almost sole dependence on the Louisville Convention, losing no opportunity to extol the virtue, honor, and patriotism of the miserable cats-paws who are nominally at the head of that contemptible movement, and magnify the importance of the demonstration. No move has been made in California toward a representation in that Convention, and, if the Administration can find a sufficient number of unconverted Secessionists in the State to make up an Electoral ticket,—which I do not think will be possible,—it will not receive 1,000 votes; I doubt even if it will 300. The Liberal Republicans and Progressive Democrats, meantime, are working with unwavering confidence of victory, and will give a good account of themselves next November.

STOCKS,

too, have been bobbing up and down, especially down, with terrific violence, day after day; and many a poor devil has gone to the wall, losing his last dollar in the vain effort to recover what had gone before and get even. It is indeed passing strange to note how studiously these "rises" and "falls" are managed by a few great operators in California street. "Jones is selling," shouts somebody, and then, without the slightest shadow of other reason, a panic is created; the bottom drops out of the market; everybody rushes blindly to the brokers to get rid of his stocks, whether in need of money or not; and, when the bottom is reached, it is found that the great operators, who started the panic by selling have been corralling everything which has been thrown on the market for days, and are "loaded." Then confidence suddenly returns, and prices go up. The victims of the panic shake their heads ominously,—"A burned child dreads the fire,"—and hold aloof for some days. But—up, up, up, steadily and continuously; the excitement spreads; "Jones is buying" is the cry; and the victims, unable to stay out longer, rush in to be squeezed again. They put up their last dollar again on the 20 per cent margin required when purchases are made "buyer 30," and, for a few days, count their gains by thousands, as the prices steadily advance. When the operators behind the scenes find that they have got their safes filled with coin deposited on these contracts, and the contracts are maturing, they pull the strings again; down go the prices below the 20 per cent margins; a call is made on the purchasers "buyer 30" for "more mud,"—*i. e.*, an additional 20 per cent to cover the margin and protect the seller. A majority of the victims groan and cannot manage to raise the coin, and "go to the centre." There is a momentary panic, and the dupes buy in again at rates much lower than their former purchases, in order to "average" and cover their first losses. Down go the prices again; another panic follows; and "Everything goes!" is the cry. Every few months this game is repeated, with hardly a shadow of variation; and every time the victims swear, "That settles me! No more stocks for me!" Only to forget their resolution and be victimized again, and yet again, by the same operators, in exactly the same manner.

It is not "mining" in any sense of the word, but merely "stock-gambling," and those who dabble in stocks and risk their hard-earned coin, year after year, do not even know in what districts the mines are in which they purchase stocks are located, much less the real condition, prospects, and intrinsic value of them.

Yet, dealing in stocks, if rightly conducted, is as legitimate and profitable as any other mercantile transactions. My advice to people in the East, or on this Coast, is this: Whatever you buy, buy outright and pay for; then you will very seldom lose anything at all. You can generally, by watching the market, step out at the right time, and realize a handsome profit, even if you never receive dividends directly on the stock itself. If the market goes down, put your stock away, and let it rest until the market rallies. Never buy at all, unless you know something of the real value of a mine, who the managers are, and then give preference to medium or low-priced stocks which have a prospect of rising under the effect of actual developments in the mines. Buy when everybody else is selling, and sell when everybody else is buying,—willing to get a stock at the very lowest prospective figure, and never holding on to a stock to make the last dollar on it when it is rising. Be content to make a profit, and let somebody else do the rest. And, lastly, never invest in stock a dollar which you cannot afford to lose outright. If you follow these rules, you can, in a majority of cases, make money in Pacific Coast gold and silver mining stock. The mines at this time are generally looking better than ever; the mining is becoming better systematized; the mining companies, as a rule, are better managed than hitherto, and mining investments are safer. There are a number of new and very valuable silver mines being developed in Eastern Nevada—on the Comstock lead,—the stocks in which are now low-priced, and have every prospect of a large advance. Invest carefully; don't get excited; hold your grip; and the chances are in your favor.

I think I hear the reader ask: "If you know just how to do it so well, why don't you follow your own advice, get [rich], and retire from the ink-slinging business?" Dear friends, any man can give good advice, but it does not follow that he has the nerve, judgment, and coolness to follow it himself. Besides, do you remember what the Irishman who told a Yankee that chickens could be bought in abundance in Ireland for "sax-pence apiece," replied when the Yankee asked him why he did not stay there and eat them? That is what is the matter with your correspondent. "To him that hath shall be given." I "hath not."

GRAIN.

[Wheat is pour]ing forward in a perfect flood, and we are put to our wits' end in San Francisco to know what to do with it. The valley-country of California was one great wheat-field this year, and railroads and steamboats, though working to their fullest capacity, are utterly unable to bring it forward to market as fast as offered. The railroads in Napa, Santa Clara, Sonoma, San Joaquin, and other great wheat-growing valleys are lined for miles with wheat in sacks, piled up like piles of wood; and every landing on the navigable waters of the State is in the same condition. For the next sixty days, at least, the grain can remain piled up in the open air without the slightest deterioration, as not a drop of rain,—neither dew nor rain—will fall on it; but, after that, "What shall we do with it?" becomes a very serious question. Very few farmers in this State have barns or granaries for storing their grain, and depend on getting it to market during the dry season; and, again, the roads will, at this time of their hauling it in the wet season, [it] must therefore depend on getting it forward to San Francisco before the rainy season commences. And there is still more trouble! There are not ships enough in port to carry away the grain as fast as it comes; not yet sailors to man [those] already here for voyages to Atlantic ports and Europe. Seventy-seven ships loaded with grain for Europe are now lying in our harbor, waiting for crews; but the wages on coasting vessels and steamers are so much better than those offered for voyages to European ports, that it is almost impossible to obtain them. Nearly fifty vessels have been loaded, or are being loaded, with California wheat of the crop of 1872, for various parts of Europe, and still the cry is for more. The last available vessel to arrive here before the 1st of January is engaged for wheat. [For the fi]rst time in our history, are carrying full cargoes of wheat and flour for Europe on every trip.

THE VINTAGE,

too, is immense, and the hills of California are purple with the ripened grapes; while the orchards are bending under the burden of yellow fruit. Altogether, the Golden State never saw a more likely season than this since the "flush times" of placer gold diggings, and certainly was never more healthily prosperous.

THE FAIR CASE.

The second trial of Mrs. Laura A. Fair, for the murder of A. P. Crittenden, is set for Monday, Sept. 2, and the District Attorney is doing his utmost to compel the defence to be ready. The history of this case is one of the most remarkable in the annals of criminal jurisprudence. A woman of notorious character, whose two husbands had committed suicide; whose lover after the husbands had followed their example; who had taken captive and held in thrall for years one of the most brilliantly intellectual men on the Pacific Coast, bringing shame and disgrace upon his helpless and innocent family, inducing him to sacrifice honor, fame, and fortune for her sake; then murdered him in cold blood as he sat by the side of his injured but forgiving wife, in the moment of reconciliation, because he refused to longer submit to her constantly increasing demands upon his purse, and separate himself from his family to bestow his hand and name upon her,—was placed upon trial. She was fortified with abundant coin,—the very coin wrung from her murdered paramour; had the active sympathy—testified by their presence in Court during the whole trial—of those unsexed women whose infamous doctrines on the subject of the relations of the sexes are the loathing and detestation of every honest man and virtuous woman in the community (they support Grant heart and soul, and denounce Greeley as "behind the times," an "old fogy," etc.); and was represented by the ablest criminal lawyer in the city of San Francisco. The trial was so conducted on the part of the defence as to equal in dramatic points and "scenic effects" the most effective sensation-play ever put upon the stage. The Court, mindful of public sentiment in its leniency toward women accused of crime, permitted the greatest latitude on the part of the defence, and ruled out testimony of the most damaging character against the defendant; while medical counsel, retained at heavy expense, brought out evidence of the most remarkable character—to put the matter in its mildest form—to sustain the theory of temporary insanity. The jury were kept rigidly secluded by order of the Court, and they gave a prompt verdict of murder in the first degree.

Then her friends went to work most energetically to reverse the decision of the District Court. Governor Haight could not be induced in any event to interfere in her behalf, and, believing that any change must be for the better for them, they worked like beavers to defeat his re-election. In case of the Supreme Court failing to grant a new trial, it became a vital point to have an anchor to windward. The reorganized Supreme Court granted the new trial on the merest technicalities, and the case came back. Meantime Mrs. Fair had quarreled with her counsel, both legal and medical, about the stipulated fees,—the fee demanded by the latter certainly did not look like the bill of an ordinary physician, in even the most aggravated case,—and, to beat them out of the coin, "gave" the money in bank to her mother, who drew it out just in time to prevent its being attached. Then she compromised with her medical counsel, and demanded the return of the money from her mother, but was met by the answer, on the part of that affectionate and doting parent of a worthy child, that the money now belonged to *her*, and she would not give back a dollar. The matter was, I believe, finally compromised. Then her chief counsel died; and the District Attorney who had so ably prosecuted the case against her, though himself standing on the verge of the grave with the fatal disease pressing him steadily downwards, followed her. New counsel were engaged, and the day for the second trial came on. Her medical counsel was not to be found. The case was postponed for a few days, and the Sheriff sent to hunt him up. He found him in Marin County, lying helpless with a fractured spine, came back, and so reported to the Court, and the case went over for the term. The very next night, the physician with the broken back was in the dress-circle of our leading theatre, apparently in the full flush of health. And now a rumor—which I am inclined to credit—is on foot, and, since her incarceration in the county jail, awaiting her second trial, this modern Delilah has made another remarkable conquest, and will be able to bring the strong influence of another infatuated man—a husband and a father—to her aid in the coming trial.

Parties knowing all the circumstances are offering to bet two to one that she cannot be convicted a second time, and double that she will never be hanged, if convicted. Don't talk about the extravagant improbability of the plot of Wilkie Collins' most extravagantly improbable sensation story; it is tame, hum-drum, every-day fact, and stupid reality, compared with the history of this woman and this case. And the end is not yet; there are further, and, perhaps, still more remarkable, developments yet to be made public. This is a strange world!

THE RAILROAD MUDDLE.

We are worse mixed up on the railroad question here in California than ever before. The Central Pacific Railroad is finished—all but the terminus. Colonel Tom Scott is here,—or, rather, at San Diego,—making arrangements for pushing ahead to completion the Texas Pacific, which will nominally terminate at San Diego, but, in fact, through connecting roads, at San Francisco, which, as everybody knows, is, and must continue to be, the Metropolis of the Pacific Coast. The San Joaquin Valley Road, under the control of the Central Pacific, is already finished to Tipton, in the Tulare Valley, near Visalia, 250 miles from San Francisco, and is being pushed vigorously southward. The Southern Pacific is already in the Valley of the Salinas, and creeping slowly down the southern coast. The San Francisco & Colorado River Road, intended to connect with the Texas Pacific, is incorporated, and a large sum toward its construction — some $5,000,000 — has been subscribed by parties who are large holders of the bonds of the Central Pacific; and nearly $2,000,000 have been subscribed in small sums, by our citizens, toward the construction of the Western Division of the Atlantic & Pacific (St. Louis or Thirty-fifth Parallel) Road. The California & Oregon Road is rapidly advancing toward completion, and the ground has been broken for the Northern Pacific Railroad, which, if built, will run from Saucelito, in Marin County, on the northern side of the Golden Gate, up through the coast counties of the State, tapping the great red wood forests and hitherto inaccessible agricultural regions of Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte, and Klamath Counties. A number of narrow-gauge and minor roads are building or in contemplation. The railroad fever is at its height, and San Francisco will be called upon altogether to vote on propositions for from fifteen to twenty millions of subsidies within the next six months.

But the great question of the final location of the great railroad business of the Pacific Coast is still in abeyance. The threat of Goat Island, and a rival city to be built up on the marshes on the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay, is still being held over San Francisco by the Central Railroad; and the "Committee of One Hundred"—organized really to secure the building of a competing line—has been wrangling for weeks over the terms of a "compromise" with that Company, by which the city is to give it a subsidy of $2,800,000 to build a bridge across the upper end of the Bay, and so bring its trains to the magnificent depot grounds of sixty odd acres in Mission Bay, in the southern part of the city, already donated to it. The final vote in the Committee will probably be reached this afternoon, and the telegraph will apprise you of the result before this reaches you. Then, if the Committee indorse the compromise, the matter will go to the people for a vote on the question of the subsidy, and you know that railroad subsidies are *always* voted by overwhelming majorities.

*Adios!* ALTAMONTE.

### Cruelty to Animals.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your paper has shown some interest in the cause of humanity, in regard to the treatment of animals, and I hope you will, at your earliest convenience, call attention to the way chickens are treated on the streets by commission merchants. On Lake street, during all these hot days, coops can be seen piled one upon the other, three and four deep,—the chickens in the lower ones shut out from all air, crowded close together, unable to stand erect, and dying of suffocation, starvation, and thirst. They are taken from the country, where they have had free range, and their sufferings must be terrible,—equal, it seems to me, to anything endured by cattle on the cars. I see not why the Board of Health should not take cognizance of it also. These chickens are sold to the market-men, immediately killed in their fevered and unhealthy condition, and sent around to supply orders to the best families. What makes it still worse is the fact that people seem to think so little about it, and butchers of the first class are constantly doing this, who would scorn to have a poor piece of beef in their shops. M.

### A Blazing Meteor.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Sept. 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A blazing meteor, of unusual size and brilliancy, was seen at this place at 8:25 last evening. It was first observed rising above the horizon, directly in the west, and passed across the heavens in nearly a direct line to the east, increasing in brilliancy as it approached the zenith, and gradually diminishing, until, at about 12 degrees above the eastern horizon, it faded entirely from the sight. When in mid-heaven, its apparent diameter was about four inches; apparent length of flame, about five or six feet. Judging from the length of time it was visible, and its apparent slowness of motion, it must have been at a great height. I did not time it; but, judging from circumstances that took place between its appearance and disappearance, it must have been in view not less than one minute.

ROBERT BEER.

# NEW YORK.

## The Autumn Revival in the City—Miraculous Effect of a Declining Mercury.

## An American Wag and an English Dupe—A Peanut Poet and a Burnt-Cork Seer.

## New Book by Mark Twain—General Sherman's Views of "Tribune" Correspondents.

From Our Own Correspondent.
NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

The delightful change of temperature, within a few days, has wrought a peaceful revolution in the metropolis. At this time last week we were suffering from every discomfort and torment of a most oppressive summer; and now we are enjoying the invigorating breezes and the delicious inspiration of an early autumn.

A BLESSED CHANGE.

The seasons this year seem to regulate themselves by the Almanac; the summer ending with August, and the autumn beginning, as it ought to, with September. It is hard to believe that, only a few days ago, we were burning, panting, and perspiring with Hadean heat. Not only has the season changed, but the climate appears to have changed also. Judging by my feelings, physical and mental, I should imagine I had stepped upon the magic tapestry, and been borne from the Lybian deserts to the rose-gardens of Cashmere.

These days are simply perfect. Sorrento can boast of no fairer ones. The sky is crystal-clear; the sunshine bewitchingly soft, and deliciously tempered; the sea smooth as a mirror; and the air rippling with dreamy repose.

The autumn here is the finest of our seasons, and, from the early part of this month to the first, and, sometimes to the close of November, is generally without flaw or blemish. It is almost a joy to live in such an atmosphere and beneath such skies as these. The mere consciousness of physical existence is akin to happiness, and every thought is painted with the beauty of the day, and molded by the harmony of the night.

SUMMER SWALLOWS.

It is a blessed wind, indeed, that blows no one ill. Everybody welcomes this glorious change of weather except the watering-place landlords, who are full of vexation at the sudden hegira homeward of their guests. Not for many years has there been such a flying backward of our summer-swallows. Every train and steamboat, for three or four days past, has been freighted with citizens returning to town. Handsome residences on the fashionable thoroughfares have opened their blinds, shut since early in July, to the genial beams of the softened sun; flowers bloom and birds sing again at the windows; and broad steps echo pleasantly once more to the tread of dainty feet.

The whole aspect of the city has changed. Men seem to have new life, and women to be imbued with fresh beauty. The dejected, moist, desperate air which marked pedestrians but recently, has been replaced by a mien of cheerfulness, dryness, and hope. General business has revived; Broadway has assumed its old look; and murders and suicides have steadily fallen off. Fifth avenue seems as if it were enjoying a holiday; lovely children play on the sidewalks, and their elegant mammas shine serenely in the drawing-room.

Central Park reveals the altered range of the thermometer. The drives are thronged now with the brilliant turnouts that have been for two months past rolling through the Saratoga Broadway, Bellevue avenue, and over the Long Branch bluff. The metropolis has awakened from its prosy lethargy, and donned its bright and taking garments for this, the fairest and sweetest season of the year.

Who would believe a little mercury in a glass tube could effect such transformation, and so revivify a miscellaneous population of nearly two millions? Thermometers are believed to be innocent, but they are the authors of more misery and viciousness in mankind than all the other instruments that have ever been invented.

HUMBUGGING JOHN BULL.

The fluctuations of fortune in this country are so sudden, and men so frequently change their avocations, that it is not strange foreigners can be made dupes in regard to the antecedents and occupations of our public men.

An Englishman, quite well informed, for an Englishman, in regard to America, arrived here recently, and was much astonished at the peculiar things he saw and heard. He could hardly credit the story that the present President of the United States once had a small farm near St. Louis, depended for subsistence upon selling small wagon-loads of wood, and, on account of his habits, was unable to support his family. He thought that they who told him this, were trying to "take him in, you know," and received the little history with exclamations of "Walker!" "Walker!" Finally, convinced of its truth, he was prepared to credit anything; and, strolling through Barclay street, the other morning, observed, over a small shop, the sign,

"WILLIAM C. BRYANT, TAILOR."

"I say, now," he remarked to his companion—a journalistic wag of some note—"do you see that name there? It's the same as your favorite poet, the author of 'Thanatopsis.' It isn't the same family, I dare say, now."

"Not only the same family," was the reply, "but the same man."

"Is it, indeed? Well, that is very strange! I thought Mr. Bryant was a wealthy journalist, the publisher of one of the great newspapers here."

"He was," answered the joker, "a few years ago. Then he owned the greater part of the *Evening Post*; but he went up to Saratoga one summer; got to drinking champagne and betting on faro till he became bankrupt, and was for some time dependent on the charity of his friends."

"Really, that is very extraordinary, now! I think I remember something of your Mr. Bryant's singular career. Let me see. After he lost his fortune, didn't he go into the negro-minstrel business? Seems to me that I have heard of Bryant's Minstrels. Devilish queer that a great poet should black his face, and play a tamborine, now, isn't it?"

"Oh, no!—not queer here; nothing is queer in this country. Bryant made a great deal of money with his minstrels by dancing the Camptown hornpipe every night to crowded houses."

"How did he happen to be a tailor, then?"

"He tried to monopolize the peanut market by getting up a corner in the trade, and, again losing every dollar he had, he was forced to set up this shop in order to make a livelihood."

"A corner in peanuts? Now, I don't exactly understand that, you know. Did he get into the corner himself, or did he get somebody else into the corner? But there's no use in my trying to understand such a beastly business. It's enough to floor a fellow completely, you know, to think of a great poet getting peanuts in a corner, and then 'bursting up,' as you say in America, you know."

"Not many of our public men do go into the peanut trade; but the minstrel business is quite a favorite with our scholars and thinkers. You've heard of Emerson, the Sage of Concord, as he is often called,—have you not?"

"Ralph Waldo Emerson? Oh, yes!—he whom we name the American Carlyle, you know. He isn't a negro minstrel, is he?"

"Of course he is. He's playing here now, and, when it comes to a first-class banjo solo, Ralph Waldo Emerson is mighty hard to beat."

"But, really, now," said the perplexed Englishman, "I shouldn't think a man who wrote the 'English Traits' would be forced to do that sort of thing. What's the use of being a man of genius in America, you know, if you have to earn your bread and butter by playing a bloody banjo, you know? This is indeed an extraordinary country, and, the more I learn about it, the less I understand it."

MANTON MARBLE'S HEALTH.

You have observed that the *World* says Manton Marble is no longer in the very feeble and precarious state of health he has been represented to be in; but that, on the contrary, he has rapidly improved of late, and soon expects to resume his editorial duties. I hope this may prove true, but I have good reason for believing that it will not. I suppose it is the duty of a newspaper to portray its chief in the best possible light, hygienically as well as intellectually and morally; but I am sure that Mr. Marble's most intimate friends will be as much surprised as delighted should they ever see him occupied again with the editorial labors which they have been forced to believe he has resigned forever.

I remember that, until a few days before James Gordon Bennett's death, no one in or about the *Herald* could be induced to admit that he did not have at least a hundred years more of vigorous life in him.

SALMAGUNDI.

It is said that "Mark Twain's" object in visiting Great Britain is to make a special study of English peculiarities, so that he may write a humorous and satirical book about them on his return. John Bull furnishes a prolific theme for humor, and his oddities require but little exaggeration to render them exquisitely funny.

At least fifty reporters are lying in wait here, with sharpened pencils to interview General Sherman, on his opinions of the political situation, the very moment he touches the soil of Manhattan. Sherman had no special love for army correspondents during the war, and I should think he would have no more for inquisitive reporters. Before they get through with him, he will wish no doubt, that they were in the situation in which he thought the New York *Tribune* correspondents were when custered running the batteries of Vicksburg. Sherman, on being told that they, with their entire expedition, were lost, exclaimed, "Then we'll have dispatches from Hell before breakfast."

Cyrus W. Field has, I understand, recently sold his stock in the *Sun* newspaper, and has also disposed of the large interest which he held in the *Evening Mail*.

The story is current that Robert Bonner will retire next spring from the active management of the *Ledger*, though he will still continue to be its owner and proprietor.

The report is again revived that the Trinity corporation will soon dispose of its church property, including the cemeteries, in Broadway, and build new ecclesiastical edifices up town. COLSTOUN.

### Sam. Ashton, the "Prominent Democrat."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: My attention has been drawn to a card, in the *Journal* of Saturday last, from the noted individual, Samuel Ashton, giving in his final adhesion to the Grant party. This gentleman is fond of notoriety, and likes to blow his own trumpet and hold up to the gazing multitude his many patriotic virtues. Presumably this is done because no one else who knows anything about him would ever dream of committing such a blunder, as he is notoriously as devoid of political principle as the palm of a man's hand is of hair. It matters but little which way Mr. Ashton votes, and I am a firm believer in the doctrine that every American citizen has a perfect right to and should exercise, more often than is generally done, the privilege of voting as his conscience dictates, regardless of old party affiliations and of King Caucus; therefore, nobody ought to blame him or anybody for voting for Grant, if he conscientiously prefers that gentleman to any other candidate. But this is all changed when these political somersaults emanate solely from greed after office; and, when a man like Ashton prates about "selling out" and "principle," it is well that his real nature should be held up.

A more persistent office-seeker and political bummer has never hung on to the skirts of the Democratic party, and, if leading gentlemen of the Grant party are doomed to be bored, and pestered, and hounded nigh on to desperation by this Ashton, to give him some office, be it Governor or Constable, as has been the Democratic party for the last many years, they are indeed to be pitied. It is yet fresh in the memory of many that this same individual, as member of the Democratic Central Committee (to whom was intrusted the delicate matter of pre-eating a considerable part of the so-called Fire-Proof Ticket), importuned, in the most barefaced and shameless manner, to be placed on the ticket himself, although repeatedly told how unbecoming his conduct was. He fought with absolute bitterness several gentlemen, since elected, whose place he wanted himself, and at last succeeded in tiring out his fellow-members to such an extent that, to get rid of him, they allowed his name to go on as Commissioner. He begged, importuned, pleaded poverty; in short, availed himself of every artifice to work upon the feelings of his fellow-members. He promised everything that he could think of. He would serve as Judge of the Circuit Court for $3,000,—and pay all expenses over that amount to the Democratic Central Committee, to be used by them for political purposes; and would enter into a written obligation to that effect. He would do anything so he could only get an office. Immediately after his election, he became imbued with patriotic impulses, and sent a letter to the newspapers declining any longer to serve on the Committee; but, if the truth be known, he privately sought to retain his place,—a boon which was not granted. The writer of this gave public answer to his public letter, and therein stated that this was the first stepping-stone towards the Republican party, and the prediction has now been verified. This change of heart has been brought about, not through love of country nor for any principle whatever, but solely through love for office, and especially for the Judgeship of the Circuit Court. He has boasted that the present leading spirit of the Grant party in Cook County had told him to come over and he would have what he wanted. He has made the assertion that he was bound to be Judge of the Circuit Court; and, if he don't succeed, it will not be for want of persistent hounding on his part, and our Grantite friends may as well prepare for the siege at once, as they are doomed to endure it. With this explanation, they are welcome to their new acquisition. Respectfully,

JOHN GARRICK,
224 South Water street.

### Vic. Woodhull for Grant.

New York Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette (Grant).

Speaking of financial and political matters reminds me of an interview I had, when in Broad street, with the notorious female broker and Presidential candidate, Victoria Woodhull. I was surprised to find this enthusiastic piece of femininity still believing in her mission, for I supposed the disastrous ending of her suffrage campaign and the suspension of her paper had dispelled her faith. On the contrary, I found her fully trusting in the final triumph of her cause. She expressed herself very much disgusted with the women for the course they had taken in deserting her ranks and going in to help elect Grant, "or any other man."

"Which candidate do you prefer as between the two G's?" I asked.

"O, General Grant, infinitely," she replied. "Every woman in the land should work unitedly to defeat that man Horace Greeley. General Grant had a splendid opportunity, in his letter of acceptance, to write his name high on the pillar of fame by advocating, in a few words, our cause; but he failed to do it, and consistency forbids us to actively engage in his support; but God forbid that he should be defeated by Greeley."

"What are you doing now?" I asked her.

"O, trying to make a living speculating in stocks until after the election; then I have my own little campaign planned—or the spirits have for me," said she.

"The spirits! do they plan for you?" asked a gentleman present, who had never heard of her spiritual direction.

"I have not done a thing for the last six years save by their direction, and sometimes they subject me to very great annoyance, in demanding sacrifices, the object of which is not apparent to me at the time," she answered gravely, "but it all comes out right at last. My sister, Mrs. Brooker, sailed on Saturday for Europe, where she is going to open a branch office, and through it we hope to revive our somewhat fallen fortunes. We sank all our money on the *Weekly* for the cause of woman's advancement, and should have made it pay well at last, for we had the best class of paying advertisements; but after my speech on the 'Impending Revolution,' our patrons at once withdrew their support, saying: 'This won't do. As long as the matter was looked upon as a joke, it did very well; but if you mean business, and advocate the principles of the Commune and revolution, we are done with you.' So we had to close up shop."

To my query if she was much interested in the result of the election, she replied that she much preferred to see General Grant re-elected; but, in either case, the next four years would develope a revolution in political and social questions. In 1876, she said, we would have an entirely new Constitution.

### A Warning to Piano Pounders and Fiddlers—Horrible Possibilities of Recklessly-Vibrated Catgut.

From Galignani's Messenger of Paris.

Our readers may recollect that, several years ago, Count Schaffgotsch and Professor Tyndall published a number of curious experiments on "sensitive" or "singing" flames, resulting from the observation that the gaslights in a drawing-room seemed to keep time with the music. The vibrations excited by sound in the atmosphere naturally influence the flame, which rises or sinks in proportion to the strokes it receives from the ambient air. This explanation is self-evident, but the fact reveals itself in many startling ways. Not long ago, Mr. Abel announced another case of vibratory influence in explosive substances, showing that they would in most cases preserve their stability unless their particles were excited to motion in a peculiar way. MM. Champion and Pellett have now gone a step further, and endeavored to prove that heat alone would not be sufficient to cause an explosion if it did not cause vibration. Starting from this proposition they arrive at the conclusion that there must be some musical note able of itself to produce the explosion, without the assistance of heat. This deduction they have confirmed by fact. Iodide of nitrogen is a detonating substance which may be handled freely, so long as it is moist. Our experimentalists put small portions of it in this state into little bags made of gold beaters' skin, which they hung to the strings of a bass. When all was ready the bow was applied to each cord in the succession, and it was found that while the low notes produced no effect whatever, the highest one did, causing an explosion at the very outset. From successive experiments it was ascertained that at least sixty vibrations per second were necessary to lead to this result. Another trial was as follows: Two parabolic mirrors being placed opposite to each other at a distance of eight feet, a drop of nitro glycerine was put into one of the foci, and a bag of iodide in the other. The former being made to explode, the vibrations thus caused were reflected from one mirror to the other, and led to the explosion of the iodide.

### How the Chinese Treat Apostates.

Don Gong is a Chinaman of more than ordinary intelligence, and having acquired a fair knowledge of the English language, he concluded to go a step further, and, renouncing the worship of idols, professed the Christian faith, and became a member of the First Baptist church in San Francisco. Then he wrote home to his parents and friends, informing them of the fact. His father wrote in reply, and expressed great pleasure and gratification for his son's conversion. He told the young man that if he would return he would place him in an institution where he might finish his Christian education. Don Gong returned to China and sought the home of his father. Greatly to his astonishment his parents and assembled friends and relatives received him as a recreant. The old gentleman caused him to be bound with cords and stripped half naked. Then with his own hand he lashed him fiercely. Weary of that exertion, the old veteran of idolatry finally dragged him to the bank of a river, and exclaiming that he would send him bleeding into the presence of the gods whom he had forsaken, hurled him headlong into the water. Gong would have expiated his offence with his life but for the interference of his relatives. Some of the women held the old man while the men fished the son out of the river. He expresses a desire and a determination to return to this country, where there are no rivers in which to drown recusants of any faith.

### MR. SUMNER.

#### His Departure for Europe on Account of His Health.

From the Boston Advertiser, Sept. 4.

There was no formal leave-taking of Mr. Sumner yesterday. The tug Elsie took him to the steamer Malta, leaving T wharf a short time after the steamer had left her dock. The company did not include over twenty persons, among whom were Hon. George S. Hillard, Hon. Frank W. Bird, Hon. George H. Monroe, Mr. Edwin P. Whipple, Mr. James Redpath, Mr. Martin Milmore, Mr. C. A. B. Shephard, Mr. Owen, Mr. Sumner's Secretary, and Miss Virginia Vaughan. Mr. Sumner's room aboard the steamer, which is one of the largest staterooms amidships, on the port side on deck, and one of the pleasantest on the vessel, was only engaged three days ago, and knowing no one on board, his voyage will be a quiet one. He has made but few plans for his trip. At present he proposes to land at Queenstown, and take a trip among the Lakes of Killarney. He will then go to London, where he purposes remaining some little time for rest. As soon as he can he will go over to Paris to see Dr. Brown-Sequard, who treated him before when he was abroad, and in whom he has the greatest confidence. After Paris, Prof. Longfellow has urged him to go to Spain, and he will probably do so, and if the spirit moves him, go to Berlin and St. Petersburg. He proposes to ignore entirely, if it be possible, and leave unopened the political campaign American newspapers, and the deluge of letters which flood his tables constantly, and take his news, as far as may be, from the brief summaries in foreign papers. He says that his physicians have told him that his life depends upon absolute rest, in order that his system may get that tone necessary to restored health.

His great object is entire rest and recreation, and a renewal of his study of art. The subject seems uppermost in his mind, and he frequently spoke on the trip down of the facilities he would have to pass his time in galleries of art. His health is, without any doubt, in a very dangerous condition. He cannot walk a quarter of a mile without complete exhaustion. Dr. Sequard predicted exactly the trouble which has come upon him, which is an affection of the heart. In all places where the spine is injured in a manner similar to that in which he was hurt, some other bodily infirmity generally arises, either paralysis of the limbs, loss of sight, hearing, or of the other senses. In Mr. Sumner's case it has resulted in an affection of the whole cardiac region, which has made his life hang on a very delicate strand. It was contemplated a short time since to have Mr. Sumner present at a meeting in Faneuil Hall, and appear before the audience and excuse himself from addressing them on account of his health, and have some gentleman read his speech in his presence to the meeting. His physician told him, however, that such a course would be suicide, and he would probably never leave the hall alive, and he reluctantly declined. It is now about twelve years since he has taken anything like rest, and when he has had a vacation it has only been to do work constantly in preparing speeches, his books, and his correspondence. The protracted strain has told upon him, and, as he himself said this morning, his poor brain demands rest.

In this connection the following letter is of interest:

As all sorts of rumors will prevail concerning the cause of Mr. Sumner's apparently sudden departure from the country, let us say what we know about it. He had determined to enter actively the political campaign, commencing with a speech at Faneuil Hall, when a recurrence of serious symptoms of his old disorder made him seek medical advice. Absolute rest for a considerable period was prescribed as necessary. It is ourself that had Mr. Sumner been told that he would probably drop dead at the end of his speech, he would nevertheless have made it; but, learning that he might simply break down, bodily and mentally, and drag on years of maimed life, he concluded to withhold, and take the prescribed rest. SAMUEL J. HOWE.
F. W. BIRD.

SOUTH BOSTON, Sept. 3.

### An Eccentric Man Determined That Himself, His Achievements, His Family, His Horses and His Dogs Should Be Remembered.

A correspondent of the Brooklyn Union writing from Windham Centre, New York, has this record of an eccentric old man, who at one time was a member of Congress:

A ride to Prattsville, eleven miles west, is not to be omitted. Here the eccentric Zadoc Pratt lived, and died in 1870, at the age of eighty. He had shown his eccentricities in various ways, and perpetuated them on the everlasting hills. He must have been a man of good business tact and executive ability, as evidenced by a fortune accumulated by agriculture and tanning, in this rugged region. He evidently determined that neither his achievements nor himself should be forgotten, for on the face of a projecting rock near the village, at a height of five hundred and fifty feet, he had sculptured, in bold relief, his own bust, and also his son, Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment New York State Militia, who died from a wound received at the battle of Manassas. These busts are seen from the traveled road below, but a nearer view will only satisfy the curious stranger. To facilitate the approach a winding zigzag path is cut to the rock, and at convenient intervals the sculptor has made sofas, chairs and *tete-a-tetes* in the rocks, winning the admiration and exciting the gratitude of the weary pilgrims. The artistic beauty of the busts is not heightened by a near approach. On the face of the rock appears the following: "23,000 lbs. of butter, made from 100 cows in 1863, on the farm opposite;" "1,000,000 sides of sole leather, tanned with hemlock bark in 20 years, by Z. Pratt;" "20 acres of land donated to the town of Prattsville, by Z. Pratt;" also other inscriptions, one showing him to have been an M. C. in 1844. On the terrace below is a mound, in front of which is a tombstone, with the following inscriptions:

"The following were the favorites of over 1,000 horses owned and worn out in the service of Z. Pratt: Bob, 24 years, sorrel. Boyne, 25 years, bay. Prince, 30 years, gray." "Cario, 12; Rife, 11; Mingo, 10—1850."

The horses and dogs are buried beneath the mounds, whose names and ages are thus handed down to posterity with his own, by their veteran owner. Mr. Pratt had commenced cutting his tomb in the same rock below his bust, but for some reason it was never finished, and where his remains are buried I could not learn. His matrimonial experience is noteworthy. No less than five of Eve's fair daughters were wooed and won, two of whom survive him. The fourth was restive under the married yoke, and released by divorce. Nothing daunted, at the mature age of 75 he won the heart and hand of a beautiful girl of 20, from New York. She decided that the sum of $20,000 settled upon her would compensate for any lack of youthful affection and vigor in her conjugal mate, and accordingly traveled the entire distance alone from New York to be married, and was duly installed mistress of the mansion at Prattsville. She, as a dutiful wife, affectionately cared for the old gentleman till he died, and is now in the enjoyment of a comfortable income.

### "Let's Have a Piece."

Grinnell thought the words were pacific
When Grant said, "Let us have peace,"
Nor ever once dreamed of dividing
The Golden Custom House Fleece.

But Murphy, more wary, divining
A threat that his office should cease
When Grant sent Lost with a Stocking,
Dropped in a most generous piece.

And now the Ringmaster is happy,
For all who his offices lease
Fall in with the General's humor,—
Respond to his "*Let's have a piece.*"
CHARLES G. HAYES, Muscatine, Iowa.


## BUSINESS NOTICES.

Sibley & Endicott, C. H. Beckwith & Sons, Bittinger & Bro, Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Lord, Smith & Co. and others, sell Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts.

Royal Havana Lottery. Great Reduction in Prices.
Tickets sold at J. B. MARTINS & CO., Bankers,
No. 10 Wall-st., Box 4685 Post Office, New York.

Moths and Faces.—Ladies who mask their faces and necks with enamels and cosmetics ... [illegible] ... Hagan's Magnolia Balm ... [illegible] ... "beautiful forever," with their poisonous cosmetics, can never hope to imitate.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, ON ARCHER-av. or neighborhood, one black lace shawl. The finder will receive $5 reward for leaving it at No. 779 Michigan-av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—AUG. 27, A WHITE and red spotted calf, top of both ears cut off, 11 months old. Any one giving information in regard to him will be liberally rewarded. JAMES HEALY, 779 Fourth-st.

## WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK BLOCKS or lots for cottages or houses and lots in city or thriving towns. Call on or address S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

TO EXCHANGE—EIGHTY ACRES FINE IOWA prairie land, ten miles east of Council Bluffs, for brick or lumber. Call or address D. S. RICE, 385 Twenty-third-st.

## DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Address P. O., Drawer 542, Chicago, Ill.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME TWO STORY BRICK cottage, 10 rooms, lot 27x125, northwest corner of Taylor and Centre-av. Inquire of PHILIP A. HOYNE, Commissioner of Deeds, 25 Republic Life Building.

FOR SALE—ONE COTTAGE AND FOUR LOTS finely located in Evanston; south depot. For terms apply at Room 4, 207 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION PARK, NINE room house and lot—one of the choicest residence sites on West Side. Price only about worth of lot alone. Rents for 12 per cent on price—$7,500. Easy terms. A bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE NEW TWO STORY and basement brick houses on Thirty-eighth-st. and Johnson place, only $500 cash; balance $100 every six months. Inquire of the owner, J. C. McCORD & CO., 469 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—PRICE $150,000 — BENJAMIN Shurtleff's charming twenty acre grove block with 600 foot residence, near Lincoln Park. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE — PRICE $180,000 — THE 20 ACRE block, southwest corner Thirty first and Wallace-sts, South Chicago. Land in that locality, and not as good, is retailing at $10,000 per acre, gentlemen. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW HOUSES AT THE corner of Western-av. and Lexington-st. Have ten rooms. City water. $600 cash, balance in monthly payments. Inquire on the premises. S. W. RAWSON, 133 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT ONE-HALF PRICE, 100 LOTS fronting on Western-av., Lexington-st and Campbell-av. City water on the property. Terms to suit. Any one wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSE ON INDIANA-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., with lot 100x180. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts, and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 67 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments. Interest 8 per cent; water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st., east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED F. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st, basement.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—OCTAGON STONE-front house of 12 rooms, with all modern improvements, and lot. 24x125 feet, on Prairie-av, near Twenty-sixth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A 3 story and basement brick house of 12 rooms, with modern improvements; barn and lot 21 feet front on West Washington-st., near Wood. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—50 feet fronting on West Washington-st. between Leavitt and Oakley-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—5 ACRES on the southeast corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-fourth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON MARBLE HOUSES ON Michigan, prairie, and Wabash-avs, at $13,000, $14,500, $15,000, $25,000; also, house at Edgewood. MEARS, 803 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—FIFTY LOTS on Oakley and Leavitt-sts and Western-av.; must be sold within 10 days; price $450 and $500; only $100 cash required. Call and take 15 minutes' ride and see them; office open until 9 o'clock every evening. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 129 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BUILDINGS AND LOT ON the North Branch, north of Division-st. bridge; one building 80 by 22 feet, 2 stories, suitable for a factory or two tenement houses; would sell buildings separately. Address E. J. CHAPIN, 209 East Lake-st.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—3 GOOD BRICK HOUSES AND large lots in the most attractive suburb of Chicago. Also a large and commodious brick house and barn, with about 3 acres of ground, on the lake front. All this desirable property is located on the lake shore, contiguous to adjoining parks, near Highland Station, a little north of Highland Park, with a fast increasing population; is very attractive, and will be sold at a bargain, with terms to suit purchasers. Parties wishing to examine this property will please call on us and we will take pleasure in showing the same, which we consider not only desirable, but a great bargain—or will exchange on a fair basis for Chicago property. SHEPPARD & STREETER, Room 2, 156 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT ENGLEWOOD, $3,500, easy terms. This property is located one block north of Normal School grounds, hence is a very desirable home for any one sending children to school. The house contains 10 rooms, good closets, has a fine cellar, and both well and cistern water, is substantially built. Come and examine before buying elsewhere, and you will be well repaid. LEWIS BROOKS, 99 Harrison-st, or Englewood.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE — NORWOOD Park or Ravenswood; whole blocks or lots in either suburb at lowest prices. S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE WANTED. PARties who mean business, want, and must have money, and are willing to sell their Chicago real estate at bargains, will please call at my office. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FOR 10 YEARS, ON North Water-st. or vicinity, about 140x150 feet, together with building suitable for manufacturing. Apply to W. P. CURTIS, Room 20 Central Union Block.

WANTED—COTTAGE OF EIGHT ROOMS, AND lot, on pleasant street, West Division, worth about $4,000, for a customer. Wish to hear from owners. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—THE best located hotel in this city, now netting over $800 per month, will be sold to a good party at low figures. Terms, $2,000 cash, balance in monthly payments of $200 each. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 75 South Canal-st, Room 3.

AN ACTIVE MAN WANTED TO TAKE AN INterest in a new patent double screw clamp. The best chance for the right man to make a fortune. Call and examine model at Room 5, No. 45 South Canal-st.

A VERY FINE SELECTED STOCK OF BOOKS and stationery for sale, far below cost. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 1184 West Randolph-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP FOR SALE, in the business portion of West Madison-st. For further particulars apply at Sherman House Billiard hall, No. 10 West Madison-st, cor. Clinton.

A CITY DRUG STORE IN A GOOD LOCATION, doing a good business, for sale. W 65, Tribune office.

A GOOD MAN WANTED TO GO INTO BANKing business in Mason City, Ill., who can furnish capital of $20,000 or $30,000. Business is already established. Address P. O. Drawer 15.

CARPENTER SHOP AND BUILDING MATErial for sale; best location on South Side; cheap for cash. Apply at [illegible]-st.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A YOUNG PHYSICIAN, practice established, with good office and drugs; location good. Address H. S. EATON, 243 Michigan-av.

MEN WITH CASH CAPITAL FROM $200 TO $500 can hear of the best paying business ever offered in Chicago, by calling on A. O. SCHOCK, 117 West Washington-st, Room 2. None but those that mean business need inquire.

SALOON FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP AT 95 North LaSalle-st.

SALOON, WITH FIXTURES AND STOCK, 2 years' lease, cheap rent; will sell cheap for cash. Call for 3 days 304 Elston-road, North Chicago Rolling Mills.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, WITH a good business at 8 West Lake-st, on the bridge.

SOAP FACTORY IN CLINTON, IOWA, FOR sale; all complete and ready for use. Inquire at 328 West Lake-st.

THE EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY FOR SALE very cheap; reason, present manager is about to leave and I have other business; terms easy. Apply at No. 420 West VanBuren-st.

THE MENDOTA STEAM TANNERY FOR SALE cheap. A rare chance. Capacity, 8,000 sides; with all modern improvements; machinery perfect; good reputation; constantly growing trade, and situated at a railroad centre of unusual advantages. Investigation desired. Apply to T. D. McCLURE, Grand Central Hotel, Chicago, or GILMORE & McCLURE, Mendota, Ill.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A CAR-LOAD OF LARGE HORSES FOR SALE. Horses for sale at all times at 202 West Lake-st. BARBER, BRENICK & BROWN.

FOR SALE—AT BARGAINS—BROWN MARE, 7 years old, fine traveller, safe for woman or child, $90; riding pony, $35; several work and driving horses, $75 to $125; also, a nice open buggy for $125, worth $175; phaeton and single harness cheap. 60 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2 HORSES, 6 YEARS old, kind and gentle; will drive single or double. C. MARKUS (of Markus & Lutz), 130 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—FINE BAY MARE, GOOD STYLE, sound and gentle, 5 years old; can trot in 3:20; cheap for cash. Also horse and buggy. Apply at 1240 State-st.

WE HAVE IN HAND A LARGE STOCK OF light carriages, including top and open buggies, phaetons, carriages, road and business wagons, etc., any of which we will sell at prices that defy competition. Give us a call. FLETCHER, LAZNAR & CHENEY, 103 Michigan-av.

## MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE, 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 54 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—Send for "special list" of engines, boilers, cupola, file machines, corn shellers, etc. Great bargains offered by SINKER, DAVIS & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—TWO 11x18 ENGINE, RIGHT AND left hand; 1 boiler 48 inches diameter, 36 4-inch tubes, 12 feet long, dome, 24x24; 3 boilers, 44-inches diameter, 16 feet long, 2 16-inch flues; all new work. Address J. C. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR SALE—ONE 16-FOOT 30-INCH, ONE 16 feet 25-inch, one 12-foot 24-inch, five 12-foot 22-inch, three 8-foot 16-inch, two 8 foot 14-inch engine lathes, by W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st. Second hand engine lathes, iron planers, and wood working machinery at great bargains by W. A. JAMES & CO.

FOR SALE—ENGINE AND BOILERS; CYLINder 12x24; in good working condition. Can be seen working at 712 State-st.

H. B. SMITH'S PATENT WOOD-WORKING machinery. A full line in stock for sale by W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

STEAM ENGINES, ALL SIZES, WITH BOILers, at W. A. JAMES & CO.'S Machinery Depot, 275 South Canal-st.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A WOODEN SHANTY STANDING on lot 27 Lake-st. corner Franklin. Apply to J. J. WALWORTH, 243 and 245 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A DINING room billiard table, with balls, cues, and counters, at 130 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN EXTRA LARGE fire-proof safe, with burglar proof apartment, made expressly and well suited for a country bank; 2 combination locks; cost when new $1,200; size 6½ feet high, 4 feet wide, 3 feet deep; will sell at a great bargain. Address H. S. [illegible], Room No. 25, 20 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—A GOOD LUMBER VESSEL, CApacity 180,000 feet, will be sold at a bargain, as owner wants money. Apply to HARTMANN & QUINN, 23 West Madison, Room 25.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS to make $10 to $20 per day with my goods; every article new; sold at sight. Send stamp for circular. [illegible] LIVINGSTON, 61 West Monroe-st, Chicago.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything they wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 281 West Madison-st.

## TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES NOS. 48, 50 to 118 Lake-st. Nos. 146, 177, 181, 183, 185, 186 South Clark-st, 136 and 140 Wabash-av. The above buildings are suitable for wholesale and retail business. By J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate Agent, and House Renting Agency, No. 131 South Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—BASEMENT ON WEST MADISON-st., 21x70. Also, one 51x70 corner, suitable for any business, by WM. H. THOMPSON, 223 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE, LIGHT BASEMENT, with back entrance, in Central Union Block, No. 48 Market-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE STORE, FOUR stories and basement, on State-st., near Randolph. Rent low; location first class. Address X, care H. H. Chandler & Co.'s Advertising Agency, 134 Clark-st.

TO RENT—IN IOWA, FIRST-CLASS BRICK store 22x80; live town and lots of business. Address Box 62, Nashua, Chickasaw County, Iowa.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 52 WEST MADISON-st., 22x70 (brick), opposite Sherman House, from Oct. 1, by WM. H. THOMPSON, 223 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO SECOND STORY FRONT chambers, on northwest corner of Wabash-av. and Eldridge-court. First-class location for dentist or milliner. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—OFFICES ON 2D FLOOR IN BUILDING corner Lake and LaSalle-sts. Apply to HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS, AND basements, in new marble-front buildings on State-st., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts. C. B. WALLER, 209 State-st, Room 5.

TO RENT—3D FLOOR, 40x90, IN GROOMS' Block, corner Wabash-av. and Lake-st. Apply to BLISS, MOORE & CO.

TO RENT—A LOFT, 50x100, WITH STEAM power; also, a loft, 80x100, with steam power, well lighted on four sides; also, 4 good office rooms. Apply at No. 11 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—OTIS BLOCK—PART OF FINE office; exclusive use of one room; $20. Inquire at Room 41.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF THE elegant new building, of 42 rooms, cor. of Harrison and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH—A NEW 2-STORY house in Cottage Grove, one block west of Cottage Grove-av. dummy, on Forty-fifth-st. F. D. OLCOTT.

TO RENT—A FINE LARGE HOUSE ON Twenty-third-st., near Wabash-av., to a good private family. Apply to CITY PIERCE, Real Estate Broker, Room 7, 132 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—GOOD 2-STORY HOUSE, 10 ROOMS; gas, lake water, very near horse and steam cars; south-west corner Lake and Wood-st. (Thirty-ninth st.), $75 per month. Apply to ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A new 3 story and basement brick building on Third-av., upper stories suitable for private boarding; 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, by H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NEW 3 STORY BRICK HOUSE, on Lake-place, opposite Lincoln Park; terms moderate to a responsible tenant. Inquire of JAS. LANE, 249 Huron-st.

TO RENT—ON THE NORTH SIDE, BY OCT. 1, a nice finished cottage of 6 rooms. Apply in the basement 59 East Hinsdale-st, between Rush and Pine.

TO RENT—FOUR BEAUTIFUL MILWAUKEE brick front houses—just being finished, and will be ready for occupancy on the 15th inst., with all of the modern improvements. They are situated on North State-st., just north of Chicago-av. Apply to ELLIOTT ANTHONY, No. 77 South Dearborn-st, Rice's Block.

TO RENT—2 NICE NEW COTTAGES WITH large lots, in Lakeview front, north of city limits. CHAPMAN & BARBER, 248 East Washington-st.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—GOOD ROOMS IN A MODERN improved house, with an American family; can be had by respectable parties at 387 West Chicago-av., one block west of Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—2 VERY DESIRABLE UNFURnished rooms in a pleasant location near Union Park, to 2 gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; terms very reasonable; use of gas, bath, etc. Address D 76, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS SUITABLE FOR housekeeping for man and wife. Apply on premises, 672 West Jackson-st, or of J. M. HOADLEY, 204 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A SITTING-ROOM, BEDROOM, and kitchen, furnished, to a man and wife without children, or to two single ladies. Apply at 344 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms and board in private dwelling on Wabash-av. Address Z 60, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICE ROOMS—FURNISHED OR unfurnished; all modern improvements; location desirable. 152 West Indiana-st. Call after 2 o'clock p m.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON OR ABOUT OCT. 1, by a responsible, prompt-paying tenant a cottage house, having 6 or 7 rooms. State full particulars, and address S 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED house, south of Twelfth-st, containing about 10 rooms. Address T 55, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE for the autumn and winter, South Side. Address GILES BRO. & CO., 266 Wabash av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, two unfurnished rooms, without board. Address, for two days, K 94, Tribune office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### West Side.

76 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NEW YORK HOUSE —Front room to rent for four; also single bed, at reasonable rates. Also day board at $3.50 per week.

328 WEST WASHINGTON, COR. MAY-ST.—A large, handsomely furnished room, with first-class board for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

WEBER HOUSE, 128 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at from $4.50 to $9.00 per week. Day board, $4.00. Transit, $1.50.

### South Side.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—A NICE FURnished front room, with board, suitable for 2 persons; also back room for 2 gentlemen.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board. References exchanged. A few day boarders accommodated.

### North Side.

90 SEDGWICK-ST., NEAR CHICAGO-AV.—Wanted, 3 or 4 good boarders in a private family.

### Country.

THE PLEASANTEST SUBURBAN TOWN, 17 miles west of Chicago is Hinsdale, on the C. B. & Q. R. R. A lady who knows how has opened a very fine house, and is prepared to take a few nice families and single persons at reasonable rates. Refer, by permission, to J. NOTTINGHAM, No. 2 West Madison-st.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH 2 ROOMS, NOT ABOVE SECond story, in private family, South Side, for family of 3 adults. Address X 25, Tribune office, stating terms and location.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR GENtleman and wife, where there are few or no other boarders, on West Side, east of May-st. Address D 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN (MERCHANT DOWN town), his wife, and two sons, desire board in a first-class private family, north of Twenty second-st and east of Wabash av, for the winter. Strictly first-class accommodations and good table. Address B 72, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for a gentleman, wife, and mother, where there are few or no other boarders; rooms must be but one flight of stairs from dining-room; location, West Side preferred, east of Union Park, between Washington and Monroe-sts; will pay from $100 to $110 per month, fire and lights included; cleanliness first requisite; baker's bread very undesirable. Address E 55, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—AT EVANSTON—A YOUNG GENTLEman desires a nicely furnished room with board in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Location must be desirable. Address, with particulars. N 66, Tribune office.

## SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—5 SINGER machines, in first-class working order; 1 New Empire, 1 Finkley & Lyon. Call and see them at MARKUS & LUTZ, 130 Milwaukee-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 146 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES; the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 238 West Madison-st.; branch, 960 Wabash-av.

WEED SEWING MACHINES SOLD ON monthly payments, and work given if desired. 137 East Eighteenth-st.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE 117 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given. Attachments for all machines.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE THE AGENCY for the best selling sewing machine in the market, in good location; want a young man as partner; $500 to $1,000 cash; good references. Address K 60, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 OR OVER, to join the advertiser in manufacturing soap at Chicago. Works are built and in complete running order. A practical soap maker preferred. References given and required. Address Post office Box 187.

PARTNER WANTED—$400 WILL SECURE A half interest in a good paying well-established business. Call at 116 East Washington-st, Room 28.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000, OR MORE IF REquired, to invest in an established wholesale business, as active partner, manufacturing preferred; best of references given. Address U 80, Tribune office.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, Loan office, 364 State-st.

OLD BOOKS AND LIBRARIES—THE HIGHest cash price paid at CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 94 East Harrison-st.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—ALL CONFECtioners, hotel keepers, and bakers, who are in want of good pastry cooks, confectioners, and cake bakers are kindly requested to call or write to the Confectioners' Headquarters, No. 77 Allen-st, New York.

WANTED—A CHILD TO BRING UP, AN American orphan girl, 7 to 10 years old—by an American family, with no children. A pleasant home for a good child. Best of references given. Address, with particulars, C W S 473 Nurlbut-st.

## INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New Haven, Conn. Preparatory to College, the Scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogue sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN DRAWING WITH pencil and in crayon from the beginning and upward, by a competent draughtsman; pupils attended in their houses. Address Z 60, Tribune office.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS. A FIRST-class school for girls and young ladies, 51 miles north of Chicago. Rt Rev William E. Armitage, D D, Visitor; Mrs. George M. Everhart, D. D., Rector. Scholastic year begins Wednesday, September 11.

## PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—IF LAWRENCE [illegible], N. Y., [illegible]'s wife or children, formerly of Rochester, now living in Chicago, at present, or any person knowing their residence, they will confer a favor by addressing LAWRENCE GIRNEY, Tribune office, 18 South Canal-st.

PERSONAL—MINNIE L.—CALL FOR LETTER today, H. L.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO CLOTHING SALESMEN; must have experience. Apply at 376 State-st. EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT TO CASHIER and bookkeeper in wholesale grocery. Young man with some experience preferred. Must give satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Address GROCERS, care Carrier Henshaw, Chicago.

### Trades.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN AS SUPERintendent in wood and iron works. Address A 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD BRICKLAYERS. For particulars address D. N. BITMER, Pontiac, Ill.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 25 GOOD CARpenters. Apply to RICH & BOWEN, Contractors and Builders, Austin, Ill.

WANTED—CABINET-MAKERS TO WORK ON show-cases, at 274 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—TEN FIRST-CLASS LATHERS, $3.50 per day, at corner of Clinton and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—15 TINNERS AT 117 ARCHER-AV.

WANTED—4 FIRST-CLASS STONE BUILDERS, southeast corner Canal and Twelfth-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—15 FIRST-CLASS carpenters. Wages from $3.00 to $3.50 per day. Apply to the Allerton Packing Company, Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—BOY TO FEED GORDON PRESS, or set type. BRIGHT SIDE CO., 2 West Madison-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AT NIXON'S CIRcus Monday morning; come early. Inquire for J. FOUST.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER, ONE ACquainted with job work; a steady job and good pay. Apply, this morning, at 269 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ORDER COOK, TO ACT AS second cook, at BACH BROS., 19 and 21 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO COMPOSITORS OF FOUR OR five years' experience for a country newspaper office. Address, for 2 days, N 85, Tribune office.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—3 GOOD HOSTLERS TO TAKE care of a small string of omnibus horses; wages $45 per month, and pay every week. Call at Omnibus Stables, corner North-av. and Noble-st. J. H. FLAGG, Agent.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO GO ON A farm. Apply to GEO. B. CARPENTER, 225 and 228 South Water-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—200 MEN FOR railroad at South Chicago. Wages $2.00 per day. Apply to WILLIAM E. HENRY & CO., office 12 West Water-st, adjoining Star and Crescent Mills.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—50 TRACK-LAYers and spikers for Michigan Central double-track; highest wages given for good men; 1,000 for the Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad in Lake Superior; wages $1.75 to $1.85, teams $5.00; free fare both ways. 1,000 for the Muskegon & Big Rapids Road, work all winter; sawmill and farm hands needed. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 180 South Canal-st, or 52 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—PORTERS—3 A NO. 1 ABLE bodied men for wholesale grocery. Must be well recommended. Apply after 8 o'clock p. m. Monday and Tuesday, at 28 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN FOR AN EASY MONEY-making business; those with $5 to $10 can double their money daily. Call or apply at 28 West Lake-st., Room 17.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, EITHER COLored or white; one who has had experience in waiting and working in a diningroom, at Wood's Hotel, 305 State-st.

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENT, TO SELL toilet soaps; none but one who is well posted need apply. DELORME & QUENTIN, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 100 MEN to work on gravel train; free fare; no charges in the office; Company work. Apply at 25 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on JONES & CO., 189 West Madison-st; business legitimate, pays better than wages.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WHITE WAITER and helper for hotel and restaurant, at 197 Michigan-av.

WANTED—1,000 MEN, 20 TEAMS FOR NORTH-western and Wisconsin R. R.; wages, $2.00; teams, $5; 20 miles from city; 5 saw mill hands; wages, $2.50 and board; go by rail to Wisconsin; fare and fees in Company's office, 27 West Lake-st.

WANTED—3 HANDS TO WORK ON STOCK at stables 715 and 717 West Lake-st. Apply at once.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, GOOD washer and ironer, at 681 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD MEAT AND PASTRY cook, 30 miles from the city, in a small hotel; middle aged preferred. Apply at 8 West Kinzie-st, in the shoe store, Monday morning.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF housework, in the best of families. Mrs. WHITTAKER, 242 North Clark-st.

WANTED—25 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; 2 cooks, 6 dining-room girls; cooks for boats and vessels. Inquire at 30 Sherman-st, opposite Rock Island Depot.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT GIRL, AND A man to open oysters and do general work, in the confectionery store, No. 79 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, German or Swede preferred; plenty of work and good wages for a good girl. 269 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 645 West Washington-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OF three (3), a Norwegian or Swede woman, for general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, fully competent to the requirements, with reference, who will receive excellent wages. Apply at 743 Michigan-av.

### Housekeepers.

WANTED—FOR A COUNTRY HOTEL OF 40 rooms, a smart, capable, experienced housekeeper, with good references; no other need apply. Inquire at Tremont House parlor, between 10 and 12 a. m., to-day.

### Seamstresses.

WANTED—GIRLS—APPRENTICES AND EXperienced hands, to make bonnet frames. Apply to D. L. SHEPLIE & CO, 548 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FOUR GIRLS TO RUN THE SINGer sewing machine. Apply at 25 Gurley-st.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, IMMEDIATELY, at 274 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A FEW GIRLS TO STRETCH canvass by the yard. Inquire at 640 South Water-st. DUNHAM & HOIT.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE FOR a child three months old. Best reference required. Apply at 726 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL, 14 TO 16 years old. German, Norwegian or Swede preferred, at 139 Calumet-av.

WANTED—30 YOUNG MEN FOR LIGHT CITY work early this morning; 30 sawmill hands; 30 farm hands, $25 per month—work all winter. 30 to work near the city. 1,000 railroad men and choppers. $1.75 to $2.00 per day. For free fare apply to ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED 25—MEN TO WORK IN FARMS, 30 Sherman-st, opposite Rock Island Depot.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS—NO BOOK or sewing machine humbug, but new and saleable goods, with large profits. Call at 348 Wabash-av., second floor front.

WANTED—AT WHELAN'S LAUNDRY, THREE first class ironers. 1019 State-st, corner Twenty-second.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as clerk in an office or wholesale house; can furnish good recommendations and make himself generally useful. Address M 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK BY one who served apprenticeship in Canada and 5 years' experience; member of the Ontario College Pharmacy by examination before the Board; lately employed in the College of Technology, Toronto, Ont.; wholesale house preferred. For further particulars apply to X Y Z, 153 Monroe-st, Room 2.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CORRESPONDENT, cashier, collector, or any other capacity where faithful service will be appreciated and paid for; references first-class. Address E 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE house by an experienced bookkeeper, who refers to present employers. Address P. O. Box 94.

### Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-CLASS cloth-finisher. One who has had charge of finishing for twenty years. Address S. DUNWELL, Madison, Cane County, Wisconsin.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT engineer of eight years' experience, to take charge of stationary engine and boiler in town or country. Address R, No. 17 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENgineer (20 years practical experience), either in city or country. Mainly practical knowledge in making sawing and planing machinery, drilling-knives, etc. First rate references. Address ENGINEER, 32 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL engineer; best of references given. Address RICHARD & HUNT, 286 Grove-st.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to run a delivery wagon for a first-class wholesale house, will furnish horse and wagon to suit employers. Address M 64, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and tailoress in a private family. Good city references given. Can be seen Monday at 423 South Morgan-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 COMPETENT girls, one to cook and the other to do second work; references. Address Z 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do second work in a respectable family. Please call, for two days, at 268 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Good city references given. Can be seen Monday at 423 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN girl to do second work, or general housework in a small family. None need apply but first-class families. Call at 32 Superior-st., up stairs, in the rear.

### Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, in hotel or private family. Address H 66, Tribune Branch office.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged widow as nurse to young children. Would take a baby from the month. Is a good seamstress. Address Mrs. H. Kline, Marquette, L. S. Mich.

## FINANCIAL.

I AM PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE LARGE loans on choice property at 8 and 9 per cent. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 8 Bryan Block.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 180 TWENTY-second-st, corner Wabash-av, Room 1. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

MONEY LOANED, IN LARGE SUMS AT 8 per cent; notes, mortgages and securities bought. G. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 133 Monroe-st.

TO LOAN—$5,000 ON REAL ESTATE, IN Chicago and vicinity. M. D. HARDIN, 102 LaSalle-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO suit, at good security, at reasonable cost. 511 Wabash-av. H. LOWY, H. J. CHRISTOPH.

## MUSICAL.

$50 AND UPWARDS FOR A NICHOLSON organ! The best and cheapest organ in America. Manufactory and salesroom 63 East Indiana-st.

## SUBURBAN LEGISLATION.

**Meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees—The Union Rendering Company to be Abated by Individual Effort.**

**A Large Number of Petitions Presented—The Annual Appropriation Bill—$78,000 Allowed for Expenses.**

A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park was held on Saturday afternoon. The Committee on Judiciary reported on the petition of James H. Bowen and others for the speedy abatement of the nuisance known as the Union Rendering Company, that under the decision of Judge Farwell the Trustees have no power to interfere with such vested rights, but individuals only may sue for personal damages, etc.

Report accepted and subject referred to R. S. Thompson, attorney, for legal opinion, and to ascertain what remedy can be reached through the higher Courts.

Bills were ordered to be paid to William Donahue for Calumet ferry, $40; Daniel H. Horne for special assessments, $60; Downs & Carrol for repairs for police, $12.50; John McCaffrey for gravelling, $818.75; time and pay-rolls on sewer outlets, $88.50; total, $969.75.

Sewel, Towel & Warren's Addition to Cornell, being a Subdivision of W. ½ of S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of N. E. of Section 26, T. 38, R. 14, and L. W. Stone's plat of Subdivision of the N. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Section 2, 38, 14, were approved.

Petitions were presented and referred to Committees, from H. Vander-Bilt, Isaac Van Keverden, and G. Vandersyde, for saloon licenses at Holland settlement.

From J. H. Farrell, for remission of $19.50 fines and costs for bathing in the lake by three inexperienced, ignorant young men, whose fines he had paid.

From Morgan, Adams, and others, for plank sidewalk on Cornell street.

From H. A. Hubbard, for completion of sidewalk on State street, in front of lots 6, 7, 10, and 11, Block 4, in Wilson, Heald & Stebbins' Addition, being the only incompleted place on the street.

From Joseph B. Chandler, against the boulevard widening to 200 feet of Eighty-seventh street, at Stony Island avenue.

From George W. Waite, and others, to widen Woodlawn avenue, from Forty-fifth to Sixty-seventh street, to 80 feet wide, and to gravel same 24 feet wide.

From South Park Commissioners, for the adoption of ordinance regulating the use of public parks.

It was ordered that a plank sidewalk, 6 feet wide, planed on one side, be constructed on the west side of Cornell street, from Lot 6, in Block 38, north to Fifty first street, by the owners of property, on or before Oct. 15, 1872, and that such parts of same as may remain unconstructed shall be built by special assessment.

Also, a similar order was passed for one on the west side of Madison avenue, from Grove street to Forty sixth street.

Proposals were opened for the grading and macadamizing of Wabash avenue, from Thirty-ninth street to Sixty-third street, and Prairie avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Fifty-fifth street; and contracts were awarded to John McCaffrey for stone at $3 and $2.95 per cubic yard, and to Chas. Creighton at 17 and 19 cents for grading.

The yearly budget of appropriations was adopted, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Assessors, assessments, maps, etc. | $4,000 |
| For legal expenses and blanks | 2,500 |
| For repairs of streets and sidewalks | 13,000 |
| For drainage and repairs to outlets | 5,000 |
| For culverts, bridges, ferries, etc. | 4,100 |
| For Public Hall, Jail, Pounds, and Parks | 1,650 |
| For salaries of officers and assistants | 9,250 |
| For police, regular and special | 10,000 |
| For sanitary purposes | 1,500 |
| For lighting street lamps | 2,000 |
| For town atlas, advertising, and stationery | 1,500 |
| For contingent fund | 2,000 |
| For assessments on general benefits | 10,000 |
| For interest and sinking fund on water bonds | 8,000 |
| For expenses running Water Works | 4,000 |
| Total | $78,000 |

The police report of Captain George W. Burford showed 63 arrests for the past month; bathing in the lake in daytime, 44; drunk, 7; disorderly, 6; shooting on Sunday, 3; shooting song birds, 1; nuisance, 2; resisting officer, 1. Total amount of fines collected, $321.30.

Adjourned to Saturday, Sept. 14.

## THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

**Notes from the Courts.**

There was dullness everywhere perceptible in the Courts. The only business of interest transacted, yesterday, was the filing of an injunction in the Criminal Court against the proprietor of the Galena Elevator for not taking out a license as warehouseman, as required by the new Constitution. A number of similar cases were before the Court before, and the public is familiar with the facts.

**The United States District Court.**

ADMIRALTY—NEW SUIT.

3,431. City of Chicago v. propeller Annie Laura. Collision. Damages $2,000. M. F. Tuley, proctor.

**The Superior Court.**

LAW—JUDGE PORTER.

1,487. McCarthy v. Murphy. Appeal by defendant. Bond and cross bill in ten days.

2,015. Ames v. [illegible]. On motion of defendant suit dismissed [illegible] costs, and judgment for want of [illegible].

2,270. Cook v. [illegible]. Default v. Beard, and judgment for $375.44 v. him, and *scire facias* to Bigelow.

2,371. Allerton v. Beard. Default and judgment v. Beard only for $1,668.76, and *scire facias* to Bigelow.

2,169. Burrows v. Erley. Default want of plea, and judgment for $403.07.

1,901. Schwab v. Kane. Judgment for $346.88.

2,061. Neumeyer v. Gotts. On motion of plaintiff rule on defendant to file transcript by 12th inst.

2,201. La Societie Francaise de Bienfaisance v. Steiner & Wyndham, and Manufacturers' National Bank, garnishee. On motion of defendant, Wyndham, default set aside, and leave to him to amend affidavit.

2,046. National Life Insurance Co. v. Merriman. On motion of defendant, rule on A. D. Sturtevant to file transcript forthwith.

2,116. Luil v. Merriman. On motion of defendant rule, on Calvin D' Wolf to file transcript forthwith.

1788. Adler v. Dupont. Judgment for $351 and general and special execution, and conditional judgment v. Levins and Dellaidde, garnishees, and ordered *scire facias* to them.

2,091. Whitney v. Genser. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

JUDGE JAMESON.

1,984. Higgins v. Stone et al. Submit to Court. Find for plaintiff $291.25. Motion by defendant for a new trial.

CHANCERY—JUDGE GARY.

260. Alexander v. Hoffman. On motion of complainant, rule on defendant to answer amendment to bill within 10 days.

387. Ludlow v. Goodwillee. Personal service on defendant, Goodwillee.

698. Lorber v. Lorber. Master's report filed and confirmed, and decree of divorce.

425. Cavanagh v. Cavanagh. Master's report of sale filed and confirmed.

Van Doren v. Van Doren. On motion of petitioner, leave to file petition, and ordered that same be spread on record.

569. A. Page v. Parks. Death of complainant. F. Lincoln suggested by complainant's solicitor, and ordered that Roxanna Lincoln and Julius Lincoln, his heir, be made parties complainants, and suit to proceed in their name, as co-complainant with complainant Page.

725. Roberts v. Wright. Demurrer of defendant to bill overruled, and 10 days to answer.

742. Bendheim v. Bendheim. Master's report filed and confirmed, and decree of divorce.

731. Reynolds v. Reynolds. Same.

743. Corkery v. Maple. Final decree, ordered distribution.

606. Voss v. Voss. Master's report filed and confirmed, and decree of divorce.

NEW SUITS.

39,922. Wright v. Wright. Judgment by confession on an account for $400 for personal services and money lent.

39,923. Chicago *Evening Mail* Company v. James D. Pierce et al. Judgment by confession on a debt of $560.

**The Circuit Court.**

CHANCERY—JUDGE FARWELL.

324. In the matter of William Finucan, et al., minors. Bonfield & Sweeney enter application for defendant, Michael Finucan, and 20 days to answer.

NEW SUITS.

3,828. Reid et al. v. Foley. Plea and stipulation by Runyan, Avery, Loomis & Comstock, defendant's attorneys, to judgment by confession on an account for goods rendered of $360. Clowry, Barm & Foote, plaintiffs' attorneys.

3,829. Sherwood v. Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company. Bill. Injunction prayed for restraining the company from using petitioner's lands. F. L. Chase, attorney.

3,830. No papers.

3,831. Ender v. Day. Assumpsit, $2,000. G. G. Bellows, attorney.

3,832. People of the State of Illinois v. L. Frank. Debt, $800. George W. Smith, attorney.

3,833. Same v. Goodrich et al. Debt, $500. G. W. Smith, attorney.

3,834. Palmer v. Illinois Central Railroad Company. Assumpsit, $1,000, and judgment by confession. George W. Smith, attorney.

3,835. Stephens et al. v. Wickelman. Judgment, by confession, on a promissory note for $1,731. J. H. Bissell for plaintiff, and R. B. Bacon for defendant.

3,836. Ware v. Gladding. Writ for attachment. Rieeper & Whiton, solicitors.

**The County Court.**

THE BAR—JUDGE WALLACE.

Albert O. Fellows. Certificate of good moral character granted. Randall H. White. Recommendation of good moral character.

ESTATES.

Thomas James Ledwell. Grant of administration to Dora Ledwell, widow. Bond of $400 approved.

Henry Busk. Files restored and estate settled.

St. John B. L. Skinner. Grant of letters testamentary on authenticated copy of will of deceased, proven in Washington City, D. C., to Henry H. Gould. His individual bond of $64,000 approved.

**The Criminal Court.**

[illegible]

William White, [illegible] from the [illegible], was arraigned on Saturday, and plead not guilty.

An information [illegible] against Charles W. Wheeler, proprietor of the Galena Elevator, for not taking out a license as warehouseman, as required by law.

## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

**Everything.**

There will be a meeting of the Greeley and Brown Club of the Third Ward this evening at No. 429 South Clark street.

—There is great rejoicing among the business men of St. Louis over the fact that Mr. T. H. Gelston, of that city, recently received $30 from a Chicago friend, who owed him that sum. With this immense capital they are talking of building an opera house or a hotel, they don't know which.

—Hooley's Minstrel Company, who occupied the Globe Theatre recently, and deserted it for a three weeks' trip through adjoining States, returned to the city yesterday morning, after having met with but moderate success in their tour. The entire company left for New York last evening, fully satisfied that the West is not the place for minstrelsy—of a certain kind.

—A woman named Mrs. Hughes, residing near the Brighton House, came into the city on Saturday for the purpose of spending the evening with her daughter, Mrs. Hanahan, of No. 187 Dearing street. Yesterday she took a dose of hydrate of chloral to afford her relief from a nervous pain, but swallowed too much of the drug, and died shortly afterward. Deceased was fifty years of age, and married.

—A Catholic mission is now in progress at the Church of the Holy Name, on the North Side, on the corner of State and Cass streets, under the supervision of the celebrated Jesuit priest, Father Damen, of the Jesuit Church, of this city, assisted by several other clergymen of that order. The mission commenced last evening, and was well attended. Services will be held each morning, afternoon, and evening, at the church, during the continuation of the mission.

—A few members of the congregation of *Kehiloh Rodef Sholom* unterrified by the severe storm of last evening, availed themselves of the "Grand Inauguration Ball," given under the auspices of that congregation, at Orpheus Hall, corner of Lake and Peoria streets. Had it not been for the inclement condition of the weather, a large number would have been present. The dancing was concluded at midnight, after which the party adjourned to the banquet, where the festivities were continued until a late hour.

—Yesterday morning the services at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, on West Washington street, were varied by the ceremonial of ordination to the priesthood. The service, as customary, was full choral with anthem. The sermon was preached by the Rev. C. D. Robinson, of the Church of England, private chaplain to the Marquis of Townsend. At its conclusion, the candidate, Rev. Peter Arvidson, was presented to Bishop Whitehouse by Canon Knowles, and the Right Reverend Prelate proceeded with the right of ordination in conformity with the canons of the church. The services were concluded by the celebration of the Holy Communion.

**A Year Without a Summer.**

A correspondent of the Boston *Globe* writes:

While every one is speaking of the present season as being remarkable in its characteristics, I have gathered for your readers some reliable facts of the year 1816, known as "the year without a summer." Few persons now living can recollect it, but it was the coldest ever known through Europe and America. The following is a brief abstract of the weather during each month of the year:

January was mild, so much so as to render fires almost unnecessary in parlors. December previous was very cold.

February was not very cold; with the exception of a few days, it was mild, like its predecessor.

March was cold and boisterous during the first part of it; the remainder was mild. A great freshet on the Ohio and Kentucky Rivers caused great loss of property.

April began warm, but grew colder as the month advanced, and ended with snow and ice and a temperature more like winter than spring.

May was more remarkable for frowns than smiles. Buds and fruits were frozen; ice formed half an inch thick; corn was killed, and the fields again and again replanted until deemed too late.

June was the coldest ever known in this latitude. Frost, ice, and snow were common. Almost every green thing killed. Fruit nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of ten inches in Vermont, several in Maine, three in the interior of New York, and also in Massachusetts. Considerable damage was done at New Orleans in consequence of the rapid rise of the river. The suburbs were covered with water, and the roads were only passable with boats.

July was accompanied by frost and ice. On the 5th ice was formed of the thickness of a common window glass throughout New England, New York, and some parts of Pennsylvania. Indian corn was nearly all destroyed; some favorable situated fields escaped. This was true of some of the hill farms of Massachusetts.

August was more cheerless, if possible, than the summer months already passed. Ice was formed half an inch thick. Indian corn was so frozen that the great part was cut down and dried for fodder. Almost every green thing was destroyed, both in this country and in Europe. Papers received from England state "that it would be remembered by the present generation that the year 1816 was a year in which there was no summer." Very little corn ripened in the New England and Middle States. Farmers supplied themselves from the corn produced in 1815 for the seed of the spring of 1817. It sold at from $4 to $5 per bushel.

September furnished about two weeks of the mildest weather of the season. Soon after the middle it became very cold and frosty; ice formed a quarter of an inch thick.

October produced more than its share of cold weather; frost and ice in common.

November was cold and blustering. Snow fell so as to make good sleighing.

December was mild and comfortable.

The above is a brief summary of "the cold summer of 1816," as it was called, in order to distinguish it from the cold season. The winter was mild. Frost and ice were common in every month of the year. Very little vegetation matured in the Eastern and Middle States. The sun's rays seemed to be destitute of heat throughout the summer; all nature was clad in a sable hue, and men exhibited no little anxiety concerning the future of this life.

The average wholesale price of flour during that year, in the Philadelphia market, was $13 per barrel. The average price of wheat in England was 95s per quarter.

**Stories About Bears.**

*From the Omaha Despatch.*

Mr. Richard Dyas, with the wholesale grocery firm of Warriner & Co., Delaware street, met with quite an adventure while on an excursion to Colorado, a short time since. He went up into the mountains to fish, and found a nice little nook hemmed on all sides but one by the creek or bluffs, where he sat down and soon pulled out of the mountain stream a fine string of trout. As he got up to return home, he saw a young bear, probably about half grown, coming toward him, and occupying the only path by which he could leave the place. The bear didn't seem very savage, and Dyas thought by giving him the fish he would be satisfied, and thus afford an opportunity to escape. He threw the fish, but there's where he made a mistake. Bruin mistook this act of kindness for an assault, and at once advanced upon the foe. Man and bear then grappled, the bear by some means getting Dyas' arm in his mouth, both tumbled to the ground, and after a short struggle, hugging each other closely, rolled into the creek. This had the effect of separating them, and Dyas hastily climbed out of the stream and ran for dear life. The "souse" in the water doubtless cooled the bear's wrath, for he did not follow his enemy, going away in a different direction.

Dyas lost his hat and fishing tackle, and reached his friends in rather a sorry plight, his clothes being thoroughly soaked with water.

*From the Montreal Gazette.*

On Friday morning a daughter of Mr. Angus McDonald, of Concordale, near Souris, P. E. I., and another young girl, 9 years old, returning homeward from the woods, came upon a large bear with two cubs eating a sheep. The bear turned upon and knocked Miss McDonald down, scratching and tearing her badly. The child, who screamed and clung to her, was also severely scratched about the head. Her father's house was a quarter of a mile distant, and Miss McDonald called loudly for assistance. The bear attacked and tore her again, and then returned to the carcass of the sheep, but whenever she cried aloud he ran at her head and bit her. At length her brother and some young men heard her cries and ran to her assistance. The bear attacked them, but they being armed with sticks, succeeded in driving him away. When they reached Miss McDonald they found the girl shockingly injured. Her arms, breast, shoulders, and neck were torn and scratched, and her head almost entirely scalped. One of her ears was drawn to her chin. She fought against the bear as long and bravely as she could. She was carried home, and it is feared cannot recover.

**Rome's Monasteries.**

Some interesting facts have just been published respecting the monastic establishments of Rome. The whole number of convents or religious houses within the city walls is found to be 239. Of these, 122 are inhabited by men, or monks living upon incomes derived from property of their own, and 12 houses whose inmates are mendicants, or monks who get their living by begging. There are 96 houses inhabited by persons of the feminine gender, or nuns. The whole number of these—men and women—within the walls of Rome is 4,663, viz.: Men, 2,377; women, 2,286. Of the monasteries, or men-houses, the Government succeeded in getting a report of their income from 93, not less than 41 failing to make a return. Income, 1,313,000 francs. Of 96 female houses 49 only returned an income of 1,017,000 francs. Total income reported of convents within the walls of Rome, 2,330,000 francs. Eighty-eight refused to give the information desired on this head. In the Province of Rome, outside the city, there are, besides those reported above, 255 convents, viz.: 182 for men, and 73 for women. Of these, 187 live upon their own income, and 68 by begging. The number of monks in these houses is 1,934; nuns, 1,642; total, 3,576. These, added to those in the city, make 485 convents, 316 inhabited by monks, and 169 by nuns; number of the former, 4,311; of the latter, 3,928. The income of all these houses, so far as reported, 8,565,000 francs.

**A Red Wingite and His "Little Fiddle."**

Under the caption of "True Story," the Red Wing *Republican* sends out the following:

A clerical gentleman narrated the following incident to a party of friends, a few evenings ago, being the story as told him by an eye-witness of the singular facts: A picnic party were lately assembled on the banks of the Zumbro River, in Hyde Park, Wabasha county, when a large rattlesnake was discovered near by. One of the party picked up his violin, saying that he had heard that music would charm a snake, and began playing, when, to the astonishment of all, another came out of the rocks and coiled up, listening to the music. This was immediately followed by another, until nine had appeared, none of whom were in the least disturbed by the people present, but all quietly assumed the attitude of contented auditors. At the conclusion of the concert the rattlesnakes were killed.

**Cod Liver Oil.**

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

## CAMPAIGN NOTES.

**Gleanings from Our Correspondence.**

WILMINGTON, ILL.—Franklin Corwin, Grantite candidate for Congress, spoke at Wilmington, Ill., Sept. 5, to an audience of about 300. He endeavored to prove that, if Greeley was elected President, he would restore Slavery, pay the Rebel debt, and pension Rebel soldiers. He also endeavored to show that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE was in favor of restoring all the South lost by the war.

GENEVA, ILL.—The Liberal Club of Geneva, Ill., had a large meeting at the Court House on the evening of the 5th, which was addressed by the Hon. Sidney Thomas, of Chicago, who made an excellent speech. The gathering was continually interrupted by a portion of the "Tanner" Club rushing up and down the stairs, hurrahing for Grant, &c. At the close of the meeting, Major Wells said: "I understand that Colonel Van Arman is to speak here to-morrow evening, and I hope to see many Greeley men there, who will not endeavor to destroy the quiet of their meeting, as they have done this evening."

DECATUR, ILL.—The Grant mass-meeting advertised to take place at Decatur, Ill., Sept. 5, was a complete fizzle, hardly anybody being present from the country. Cumback, of Indiana, was the speaker, and talked about Jacob and Esau, the Missouri Compromise, the Mexican War, and similar topics. He was not much flattered at his reception, and is said to have expressed the opinion, when he took his departure that Grantism at Decatur was "dead in the shell." In the evening, there was a torchlight procession, which comprised 40 whites and 44 negroes. General Hurlbut was advertised to speak in the evening, but did not turn up. "It is currently reported that he is now engaged in hunting some letters he sent to Central Illinois very recently."

KANKAKEE, ILL.—Mr. J. C. Stoughton addressed a Liberal meeting at Kankakee, Ill., on the 16th ult.; and the result was, that, on the following day, six men left the party of Hate and joined the Greeley Club,—making in all 82, in the City of Kankakee alone, who in 1868 voted for Grant, but will now vote for Greeley. Another Liberal meeting at Kankakee was announced for the evening of Sept. 5; and the Grantite leaders, apprehensive of its effect upon the people, subsequently called a meeting of their own in the Town of Bourbonnais, a mile and a half distant, and exhorted their followers to meet, with their wagons, and drums, and torches, and little boys, and everything that could make a noise, not at Bourbonnais, but in Kankakee, hoping to keep the people from the Liberal meeting. Their efforts, however, were unavailing. The gathering of the friends of Reform was an immense one, and listened with great enthusiasm to an able speech from the Hon. B. G. Caulfield, of Chicago.

BURR OAK, MICH.—On the 10th inst. there will be a Liberal rally at Burr Oak, Mich., which will be addressed by General Stiles and Captain Cornwell, of Chicago.

FAIRBURY, ILL.—At Fairbury, on the 4th inst., there were two meetings,—a Liberal and a Grantite. The former was largely attended, while there were but a dozen or fifteen persons at the latter.

CULVER'S STATION, IND.—"The Democrats in this part of Tippecanoe County are, with but one or two exceptions, pronounced Greeley men, and so are about one-tenth of the Republicans. We never were more sure of an election than that Hendricks will carry the State in October, and Greeley in November, by from 5,000 to 10,000 majority."

ERIE, PA.—John Pope Hodnett spoke at Erie on the 4th inst. He is to stump Erie, McLean, and Mercer Counties, Pa.,—commencing, Sept. 9, at Union.

WARSAW, ILL.—Governor Oglesby spoke at Warsaw, Sept. 6, to about 300 voters, 75 of them being Greeley men. Oglesby said that Governor Koerner, socially and politically, was of the most excellent character and standing,—"as good as himself." "Warsaw is the stronghold of the Republicans in Hancock County, usually giving 400 majority. It may be safely predicted that Greeley will get a small majority here, and 1,200 majority in the county."

OSWEGO, ILL.—A letter to the *Mid-Ocean* says that the Liberal vote of Kendall County, on the 5th of November, will not exceed 25. A correspondent from Oswego says: "The fact is, every Democrat in Kendall County will vote for Greeley, and at least from 3 to 7 per cent of the Republican vote will be for Greeley. The entire vote of the county is about 1,500, 300 of whom are Democrats."

LISBON, ILL.—Referring to the same *Mid-Ocean* letter spoken of, in the preceding paragraph, a Lisbon correspondent says: "I would like to ask Mr. Y. if he is acquainted with Messrs. H. G. Wilcox, J. B. Welsh, and Julius Bushnell,—three of the most honored men of the Grant party four years ago, and to-day prominent members of the Greeley organization at Lisbon? Who have the largest meetings,—the Grant men or the Greeley?"

JANESVILLE, WIS.—A Grant mass meeting was held at Clear Lake, Sept. 5. It had been largely advertised, and was quite respectable in point of numbers, there being from 3,000 to 4,000 persons present,—of whom, however, over half were women and children: and many, regarding the affair in the light of a picnic, pursued their pleasure in various parts of the grove, beyond all sight and hearing of the speakers. Senator Howe was the first speaker and took the position that the internal polity of a State must not be left to the people of that State, but must be managed and directed by Federal legislation; "for we have learned by experience, not only through the Ku-Klux outrages, but through the great frauds of New York and other cities, that it cannot be left to the people; if we leave the protection of the citizen and of the ballot to the States, the Amendments would be a dead letter; hence, the declaration of the Liberals, that Local Self-Government, with Impartial Suffrage, will guard the rights of all better than any centralized powers, was a *lie*. The Cincinnati platform and Horace Greeley's interpretation were very well, until we come to where he declares there shall be no Federal subversion of State rights, when we begin to see the cloven foot of Rebel Democracy." He regarded the Liberals as "scoundrels and common thieves," who dare not present an honest, intelligent policy. Senator Carpenter was another speaker. He declared that, "Through Andrew Johnson's whole Administration, the National debt had been reduced only $13,000,000, while Grant had reduced it at the rate of over $8,000,000 per month; and that the taxes under the present Administration had been reduced $60,000,000 in one session, with a gradual reduction constantly going on. No President ever managed the affairs of the Nation more to the interests of the people than Grant; as soon as a bad man got into office, he was turned out; and he had made more reforms than any other five Presidents. He could not understand why the Liberals were not satisfied with Peace, and should clamor for Reconciliation. The election of Horace Greeley would reverse the present policy, and restore the reign of Ku-Klux, and would be the beginning of the gradual extinction of the Amendments. The carpet-baggers were honest Northern men, who had gone South to live, but whom the Rebels were persecuting, and trying to drive away."

ELGIN, ILL.—In response to the invitation of 600 citizens of Elgin, Colonel E. S. Joslyn addressed fully 2,500 persons in Market Square, on the 5th inst., giving a masterly discourse in favor of Liberalism. "This was Colonel Joslyn's last speech here for some months, as he goes to Utah on Monday to resume his professional duties." The latest trick of the Grantites at Elgin is listing the names of Democrats without their knowledge, and publishing them as Grant voters.

**Seamen's Wages.**

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: Your remarks in to-day's TRIBUNE on the sailors' strike, are in some respects incorrect and unjust. It was, first, not limited "to a number of sailors who are in the habit of lounging around a Seamen's Employment Agency near Lake street bridge," but extends to almost every sailor now in port, committees having visited every vessel and boarding-house where a sailor was to be found. Besides this, public meetings have been held, which were numerously attended, and the men were unanimous in their determination not to ship under $3 per day.

You say $3.50 per day was asked. This no man, or any of the committees, is aware of, although there were over forty committee-men. But probably you gained your information from the keeper of the said Employment Agency; if so, you went to a most unreliable source, as it is that man who has, to a great extent, brought about this strike. If, therefore, owners and captains suffer any loss or hindrance to business, they will know where to locate the chief blame.

The strike, so far, has been carried on in a peaceful manner, and it is intended to continue in the same course. It has been remarkably successful, no vessel having left the port which has not come to the men's terms; and all who are aware of the high rates of freight now prevailing must acknowledge that the demand of the men is only reasonable and just.

No body of men are more deserving of the sympathy and goodwill of their fellow citizens than sailors, for hard is the fate of poor Jack. Afloat, he is worked like a slave, fed like a horse, housed like a hog, and cursed like a dog; ashore, he is the prey of harpies in the lower ranks of life, and but little cared for by those in the higher ranks, although they revel in the wealth and luxury which the brave and generous sailor brings to their door.

Mr. Editor, say a few words for Jack. Things on the lakes are good now, but winter *is coming*; help him to lay up comfortably.

THOS. PHILLIPS,
Secretary *pro tem*, of the Seamen's Association, 123 South Canal street.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Minnesota comes to the front with 25,000,000 bushels of wheat this year.

—A California farmer has shipped 700 tons of fruit from 190 acres, this year.

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* confesses to an average daily circulation of 10,150 copies.

—John Hogan, of Greece, Monroe County, N. Y., succeeded, last Friday evening, in landing a pickerel which weighed 18 pounds. The fish was caught in Long Pond.

—The Woodbridge mansion, once owned by the Governor of that ilk, and one of the oldest buildings in Detroit, has been pulled down, and its site occupied by shops of the Central Railroad.

—Prairie chickens are waxing fat on potato-bugs, and it is said that the most frightful symptoms arise from eating these birds and potatoes at the same meal.

—A farmer died in the western part of Peoria County, Ill., a few days ago of hydrophobia. He was bitten eighteen years ago, and it was thought that the late hot weather brought on the attack. His convulsions were terrible.

—A Terre Haute woman's pet puppy swallowed a diamond ring on her finger while she was feeding him, and the poor animal had to be killed and dissected for its recovery.

—Richard Falck, of the firm of Myer, Bro. & Co., of St. Louis, who arrived on the steamer Minneapolis in St. Paul, committed suicide at Greeber's Hotel, last Wednesday evening, by poisoning.

—In Richmond, Va., the other day, a whole colored prayer-meeting—parson, deacon, converts, penitents, brethren and sisters—were arrested and carried to the police station on the charge of disorder.

—The drum of a column from the Temple of Ephesus—the most massive specimen of that famous edifice which has yet been received in England—arrived at the British Museum last week.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "Arizona 'diamonds' of three pounds weight, and about the size of a mule's head, are the latest specimens received and exhibited in a window on Montgomery street. They are the grade adapted for sleeve-buttons."

—Somebody should send the *Hearth and Home* a map of the United States. It has a picture of the "bayou of St. John, Florida," which it describes as formerly "the only avenue for traffic between the City of New Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain."

—The large increase of emigrants from sunny Italy to the United States is a matter of comment in the European press. During the month of June last the number who embarked at Genoa from the southern provinces of Italy reaches the figure of 1,500.

—The four large joint-stock banks of London have paid dividends at the rate of 20 per cent per annum, whilst the Bank of England only paid at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, although the latter has the monopoly of the profits derived from nearly the entire circulation of bank notes in Great Britain.

—Useless industry is well illustrated in the case of Miss Frank, of Wyandotte, Kan., who has been engaged for some time in embroidering a life-size picture of St. Patrick. She has taken 1,500,000 stitches already, and it will take several weeks more to complete the picture.

—Few persons are aware of the extent of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad now in operation. It is as follows: From Richmond to White Sulphur, 227 miles; Kanawha Falls to Huntington (Ohio River), 88 miles. Total, 345 miles. The balance will be completed in December, then forming the shortest route between the East and the great West.

—A man who employed a spy to get evidence against the virtue of his wife, got nicely come up with in London not long ago. The woman met the petition of her husband with the plea that she had been led into evil solely through the plots of an agent employed by him to watch her movements, and the Court decided that the husband was responsible for the acts of his agent.

—It is a somewhat notable fact that, while the liquor trade is largely increased under the excitement of a political campaign, the book trade suffers to a corresponding degree. This is a feature in that trade which reappears every four years. During this season, therefore, the book trade will be dull, but after the Presidential election it will start afresh.

—It costs just $1 to horsewhip a newspaper man in Boston. Lyman Rumley, a jeweller's clerk, was Saturday fined that amount for horsewhipping Carl Marble, an attache of the *Commercial Bulletin*, the alleged provocation being some verses published by Marble in a weekly newspaper.

—In Middletown, Conn., the Odorless Rubber Company is in financial trouble, the $60,000 paid in as stock having been used up without bringing in anything to speak of. Sharp financiers would have known better than to have invested in an Odorless Company knowing they would never make a scent if they did.

—A young couple from the backwoods of Tennessee, arrived at Nashville on their bridal tour, and, on calling for a room, were shown into the elevator, which they, in their innocence, took for a bedroom. When the servant, who had gone for some matches, returned, he found them partially disrobed, and expressing their dissent at the closeness of the room and the scanty sleeping accommodations.

—Fort Wayne, Ind., is to have a $100,000 pin factory.

—The proprietors of the new Geyser Spring, at Saratoga, have refused $175,000 for it.

—The latest naval statistics show one officer to every four men, not including the illustrious Secretary.

**A Roman Superstition.**

*Naples Correspondence Boston Advertiser.*

Talking of the Borgias recalls to me a conversation I had the other morning with a visitor, on the traditions current in Rome, formerly more believed than at present by really intelligent persons. Those of Sixtus V. are numerous. But there was one my friend told me apropos of Innocent X., or, more properly speaking, to his sister-in-law, Donna Olimpia Pamphile Doria, which made a great impression on me. Her memory is held in great horror to this very day, especially by the common people. This ungovernable woman used to hold her high frolics out at the Palazzo of the Villa Doria, on the Janiculum. There are kept and shown sometimes by great favor, articles of her wearing apparel,—her slippers, a curious Indian mantle made of Papagallo feathers, also a picture of her, that is not a very reputable one as to the mode of representation. The tradition is this: Every night after midnight, a red hot iron chariot is heard rumbling along the Via Giulia, and up the Janiculum hill. The noise it makes is tremendous. Its horses are demoniac; a demon guides them; and in the chariot are other demons holding the unhappy Donna Olimpia. When the chariot reaches the spot where the old gates of the villa used to be, near the Paolina fountain, this entrance reappears, and the iron gates are opened by unseen porters. The chariot rolls through the grounds of the Palazzo; it stops; the demons lift out their victim, carry her into the house, and, on the very spot of her former bad acts, scourge her on the skin till near daybreak. Then they replace the poor, beaten wretch in the hot iron car; the horses leave the Villa, go with thundering velocity down the Janiculum, and toward dawn, somewhere in the Via Giulia, the whole phantasmagoria "fades into the light of common day." My friend had this from his father, who was an officer in the Papal Guard, a scholarly, cultivated man.

"It is true, my son," he would say, solemnly, when repeating the story—"it is true; for when I have been on guard in the Via Giulia, these ears have heard the thunder of those dreadful car wheels, and I have felt the hot air as it passed blow on my face!"

**A Peach in a Child's Nose Three Months.**

A little child, about 3 years old, of Samuel Blackwood, in this county, some three months since, while fooling with a young and small peach, pushed it up one of his nostrils. It has been there ever since, until, one day last week, that excellent and venerable physician and surgeon, Dr. E. Strudwick, of this place, safely performed the operation and got the peach out, and the little fellow's nose is now healing up, and will soon be as well as ever. But the most astonishing thing about it is the formation and growth of the peach while in the child's nostril. When extracted, it was found to be a whole and perfect peach; there was no decay of the substance about it, and even the down on the fruit was present and perfect, while the little twig even that had attached it to the limb of the tree was firmly adherent to the peach. The texture of the peach was not altered or at all impaired and it was as perfect in appearance as when first introduced.—*Hillsboro (N. C.) Recorder.*

## LIBERALISM IN CONNECTICUT.

**Address of the Liberal Republican State Committee—Five Thousand Republicans Already Enrolled in the Reform Ranks.**

Mr. Isaac H. Bromley, formerly editor of the Hartford *Post*, and now Chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee, has published an address to the Liberal Republicans of Connecticut, which he begins with a statement of the fact that they helped to elect General Grant, and, though grieved at his bad appointments, corrupt surroundings, and shameful associations, continued to support him so long as there was any hope of reform; that, having attested their devotion to party in all ways, only until the last experiment for reform had failed, and the "last hope for the salvation of the party except at the sacrifice of the interests of morality, honesty, and purity, was gone," did they give their adhesion to the Liberal movement. He alludes to the Liberal Republican organization recently effected at Hartford, and congratulates them upon the certainty of Connecticut giving an overwhelming majority for the Liberal ticket. Continuing, he says:

"As Republicans we have arraigned the Administration of President Grant for disloyalty to the record of the party; for we had the right to expect that the party of freedom should be a party of reform; that the party of philanthropic ideas should be the party of amnesty and reconciliation; that the party of moral ideas should not debauch the people in perpetuating its own rule; that the party of progress should make haste to govern the country and put an end to discord and strife; that the party which saved the Union and the Constitution should cease to regard the one as a fiction and the other as a farce. We have arraigned the Administration in that it has given us personal government in lieu of wise and honest rule; that it has undertaken unwise experiments and innovations, and by the prostitution of official patronage and power attempted to debauch the party to its own low standard of political morality; that it has fastened disgraceful appointments upon the people, and refused, upon clearest proofs of incompetency and dishonesty, to correct the error or respond to the indignant demand of the people for a change; that it has sustained fraud in places high and low; that it has encouraged rascality by exceptional and marked certificated commendation of known rogues; that it has fostered crime and nursed corruption by dismissing faithful officers who pursued criminals and obstructed fraud; that it harrassed place and power for selfish ends in personal quarrels, in exchange for gratuities, for family aggrandizement, for self-perpetuation, and for greed—that it has divided the party and the States it should have held together—that it has given us prolonged war instead of promised peace, and for its own purposes fomented discords when it should have promoted union—that it has turned over one section of the country to the tender mercies of the carpet-bagger, and the other to the debanchery of mercenary rings of adventurers—that it has walked amid surroundings and in an atmosphere of corruption—that it has lent a willing ear to the counsels of the worst men in the party, while its back has been turned upon the wisest and best—that it has been false to the professions of the party, to its own promises and to the record of the past.

"We are, in Connecticut, as we find from data already at hand, five thousand pronounced Liberal Republicans, with hundreds more who shrink from declaring themselves through unwillingness to subject themselves to the pressure of the party organization. It is not strange that with such disastrous defection in so closely balanced a State the receivers and dispensers of patronage should be angry and abusive. Many of you have been witnesses of their anger and victims of their abuse. It is evidence of weakness; be not disturbed by it. * * * Our duty is plain. We have no excuse for supporting an Administration whose errors and abuses are matters of fact and history, simply because our opponents pretend to suspect that the only other ticket in the field would bring us no relief. We shall, at least, establish the fact of a popular yearning and desire for better things. The effect of an indorsement of the present Administration by the re-election of President Grant, in the face of all the exposures of its faults and errors, must be infinitely worse than the failure of the present experiment of reform, even should it prove as complete a failure as its enemies predict. We cannot say of President Grant's administration, it is well enough. Upon our consciences and oaths we must say the country needs a change. It is for that we make the present effort. Be firm, united, and persistent. Waste no time in argument with hide-bound partisans. Make no reply to their abuse. We demand simply the right of free thought and free opinion; and we concede as much. Organize clubs in towns and school districts. Consult together often, and encourage each other. We have more than 5,000 excellent reasons for preserving our temper, keeping cool, and awaiting events with a cheerful philosophy. They have as many, perhaps, for irritability and anger. We fight against the odds of a perfect party organization, with all its machinery, discipline, and power, and money almost without stint or limit. But our cause is just, the people are with us, and the victory will be ours."

## A EUROPEAN SCANDAL.

**The Adventures of an Italian Countess and a Young American.**

Mr. Conway writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* from the French seaside resort of Trouville:

That brilliant Italian Countess, whom I have already mentioned as being at Trouville, but whom I will now call Madame R., inherits one of the most distinguished names that the world has ever known—but a name which covers as little moral principle as any in recent history. She has for years glittered in every Court of Europe. At last she gained such notoriety that some of the Courts began to close doors against her. It was rather curious that one of the first to exclude Madame R. (then Madame B.) from its receptions should be that whose moral odor is the very worst in Europe—that of Italy. But so it was that some years ago, when a grand ball was to be given at the Palace in Turin, the beauty sat in her villa expecting the invitation which did not arrive. Her most intimate friend there, according to Italian gossip, was a young American, who after having achieved the reputation of an intellectual phenomenon, streaming through the Southern skies with a brilliantly edited newspaper for his comet tail, had been made Charge d'Affaires at Turin. This young Minister was a man of genius, and a scholar, but he was very erratic. He had fought a dozen duels in his native Virginia, and politically he was a fire-eater. Yet I, who knew him well through many years, knew that he had a true and tender heart deep beneath the proud and formidable exterior he chose to put forward in the eyes of the world. She who has since become Madame R. found out the same, and managed to become the object of as deep a passion as man ever felt for woman. Despite the severe exclusion of the Italian Court, all the more because of it, the intrigante resolved that to that ball she would go, and she invoked the aid of her lover, the American Charge, to take her there. Take her he did; He asked an invitation for her; it was refused. Nevertheless, when the ball was at its height, in walked the American with the ostracized beauty leaning on his arm, and dressed in a way that might have excluded her even had her character been less the subject of gossip. In the great day when the sea gives up its dead, the correspondence which this event occasioned between the virtuous John B. Floyd and the Charge at Turin, and between the Turinese and Washington Governments, may see the light. The row was tremendous, though it was carried on in diplomatic circles, and the public only heard a little of it.

A gentleman who saw the lady—now Madame R.—on that occasion, declared to me that she was the most beautiful being he ever beheld, and filled his of ideal a Roman goddess. I remembered the remark when I saw her at the last Carnival in Rome, dashing along the Corso in a fine equipage, gaily dressed, throwing bonbons and flowers to the crowd. The masses did homage to her beauty. Her husband—one of the most eminent of Italian statesmen—stood, I remember, with us in the crowd, and, as he smoked his cigar, looked with a half-comical, half-cynical expression upon the sensation his brilliant wife was causing. But, when I met her the other evening in a room for the first time, I wondered where the beauty had fled. I saw a woman, not, indeed, without some attractions, but with a great degree of boldness, and a strong inclination to be fat. Her complexion was artistic, and she had that most painful expression of a woman clutching at her vanquished youth.

Madame R. seems to be here at Trouville a person whom I am glad my poor Southern friend cannot look upon. He took her to the great ball, he offended the Court, and offended his own Government by it; he escaped a recall by the skin of his teeth, all for her—and she flitted away from him like a butterfly at the first call of some martinet in scarlet and gold. Hither, thither, from flower to flower, she passes, knowing very well that in the Courts of Europe virtue is a light cloud, while beauty and wealth and a grand name are keys which will unlock any Courts. She became, by marriage, the first lady, officially, in Italy, next to the Queen, this woman who had to cling to the skirts of her American lover to get to a Court ball! Meanwhile, the American no sooner hears that the war between North and South, which he long expected, had begun, than he throws down with scorn the commission which no longer represents his beloved Virginia, and hurries back to join in the struggle. He is soon wounded, while serving on the staff of an eminent Confederate General; but it is only the arm that is in ruins. He recovers enough to return again to the paper which had once been the daily sensation of the South. But he has an eye keen enough to see the coils of fate closing around his beloved South. That broke his heart. When the army of the Union was drawing near to Richmond he wrote, I remember, an editorial in which occurred the words, "If the Federal armies ever enter Richmond, those who shall be unfortunate enough to live to see that day," &c. The day came when the American army did enter Richmond; and at the dawn of that day were closed in death the eyes of the most gifted man the South has produced in recent times.

But I should remark that the Countess of whom I have been writing is not Italian by birth; she is French. I know not how it is, but there seems to be rarely a medium with French women between the flirt and the saint. If the average French lady of the upper class is not a Sister of Charity, probably she is one of the large class which, without departing perhaps from the technical innocence which is all society cares for, has given an evil sense to the phrase "woman of the world." Morally, the French people seem to be quite different from all other people. They are essentially irreligious. Of piety, the women have a great deal; but such a thing as what we should call in America or England an "evangelical" Frenchman or Frenchwoman would be to me as inconceivable as a black rose.

## ANECDOTES OF CHARLES LEVER.

**His Jokes and His Brogue—At Whist, &c.**

A writer in *Scribner's Monthly* for September says:

Of professional jokers, Lever was the most obstinate and obstreperous and iterative. Flashes of silence were as rare with him as they were with Macaulay himself. The jokes were always uttered, too, with overwhelming assurance that they could never become stale or flat. There was a pun of Sydney Smith's, and not a very eminent one, which he seemed to never tire of telling. Mrs. Grote, the wife of the distinguished historian, appeared once at a *soiree* with a queer sort of turban on her accomplished head. "Look at that," said Sydney, "that's the origin of the word grotesque."

Lever's sweet brogue was a decided helper of his fun, and so was his abounding good fellowship. When he pleased he could talk continuously and interestingly. I once heard him discourse with Sir Henry Bulwer on hygienics in a style that was worthy of a professor—though occasionally with a sly allusion to the weakness of the hypochondriacal diplomat. The ambassador in "Glencove" is a caricature-photograph of Sir Henry in Lever's best manner. As the novelist was originally a medical man, he knew enough of the pharmacopoeia to make quite a show of powders and pills, and possessed familiarity enough with ailments to exhibit skill in diagnosis, so that his hipped envoy is a crack character in his gallery. There were other individuals resident in Florence whom he took off his novels in unmistakable portraitures. One of them especially, an ancient Major, more military than martial, was very fierce in vengeful talk against the mirth-making artist, but discreetly confined himself to verbal indignation. He might, indeed, have said to his persecutor as little Dr. Hewson, of Philadelphia, said to big Lawyer Broome of that ilk: "Sir, your size protects you,"—for Harry Lorrequer would have been an ugly customer in a scuffle. His potent physique sufficiently explained his power of work, which must have been enormous, considering the time he devoted to amusement.

No afternoon but he was to be seen at the Cascine, galloping around with his wife and daughters, and taking all the sport of the place,—and he night when he was not to be found, either at his own house or some one's else, with his hand full of cards. Great was he at whist, and great were his gains therefrom; so much so that at times there were ugly whispers about his play, which no one, however, seriously believed. He commanded success because he deserved it, his skill at the game being unique; and then, nothing succeeds like success. Fortune don't, in general, like to waste her favors on desertless players. Why Lever should have been so acrimonious as he often was, in his O'Dowdisms particularly, against Americans, is hard to explain.

Lever's pen was the property of a great publishing house in London, to which he was under contract for £1,500 a year to furnish a certain amount of manuscript. Quantity, therefore, even more than quality, was his object, so everything, pretty much, was grist that came to his mill. When he couldn't snow white paper any longer, he snowed brown with equal coolness. Had he condensed himself, he might have done much that would live, instead of many things that "tomorrow will be dying." That contract once saved his life. He had taken passage in the unfortunate Arctic to pay us a visit, but his employers forbade the trip for the moment, and thus prevented him going down into the sea with the ship. One can imagine his Erinical rage at the prohibition, and his Hibernian ecstasy at the escape. How often do we vituperate the sources of salvation. Our prayer ought mostly to be, do not grant me what I ask!

Lever's residence was in the Palazzo Capponi on the Arno, until his appointment to the Vice Consulate at Spezzia. Afterwards he was promoted to the Consulate at Trieste, where he lost his wife. It seems but yesterday that I saw her cantering in buxom life between her husband and her rosy daughter through the alleys of the Cascine, laughing gayly at her own or his quips.

## NAUSEOUS NUPTIALS.

**Four Headless Men Dance a Quadrille in a Bride's Bed-chamber.**

The following grotesquely horrible story is translated from the Paris *Figaro*:

This day eight days a wedding was celebrated at A——. A merchant's clerk, named Marius Crampin, married a young girl of eighteen, called Anna R——. Anna R—— was an orphan from childhood, and had been educated by an old priest, dead six months ago. Though she was very attractive, and had a dowry of 50,000 francs—a respectable sum for a simple clerk—Crampin was far from jubilant when he left the church. Some of his friends, in fact, on hearing of his marriage, had sneered at the matter in rather a singular manner, without offering any explanations, and had declined to be present at the wedding. Besides, when the sacrifice was consummated, Crampin felt tormented by suspicions, which, before marriage, he repelled with contempt. In order to dispel them he drank deep, and towards midnight he was pretty mellow. It was now time to retire to rest. The bride went first, and extinguished the taper. Crampin in turn arrived. "Halloo!" he exclaimed, stumbling, "my wife pretends to be asleep. We must light the candle again." But just as he was about to strike a light with a match, he heard a rustling of curtains, and a man appeared—a man of great height, wrapped in a white shroud that was spotted over with blood, and without a head. He carried a red lantern. Crampin uttered a stifled exclamation, the bride arose hastily, and the two remained spell-bound by terror at the frightful spectacle before their eyes. For from the corners of the room emerged other three headless persons, all clothed in white but blood-bespattered winding sheets, each with a red lantern in the one hand, and his head in the other. They stationed themselves in front of the fireplace and saluted the young couple in a ceremonious manner. Then, strange to tell, spoke. Crampin, in his terror, knew not whether the voice issued from the body or from the head. "Good day to you, Citizen Crampin," said one of the headless beings; "I am Joseph Grigols, a client of thy wife's great great grandfather." "Give me thy hand, Crampin," said the other, sneeringly; "Madame knows me too. I lost my head in 1838 at the hands of his grandfather." By this time Crampin was down on his knees, and his bride was moaning in a state of distraction from fear. But they were alone in the house, which was situated at the gates of the town, and nobody came near them. The third phantom then advanced. "Little one," he said, in an amiable tone, "thou canst boast of having had a grandfather who did his work admirably. I, too, passed through his hands." "Good God," groaned Crampin, in despair, "the man without a head speaks through his nose." "Step out children," called out the fourth spectre, "the nuptial ball is about to begin. Forward, both!" And the four guillotined persons, taking their places, broke into a dance—a supernatural cancan that froze the blood in the veins of the young couple. They leaped up and down, backwards and forwards, spread wide their winding-sheets, like great white wings, and played like jugglers with their heads. It was frightful, and all the more when suddenly they burst out in chorus, and sang some staves of a horribly-grotesque song. Then, all at once, opening the door, they disappeared in the dark lobby, after having deposited the four heads on the knees of the bride. "Merciful heavens!" gasped the latter, with horror, "the clients of my family!" "What family, madame?" yelled Crampin, horrified, in the midst of his terror, by the exclamation. "Forgive me," supplicated the bride, throwing herself on her knees before him, "Grandpa was an executioner." The wretched Crampin sprang to his feet, and then fell senseless. As soon as he returned to himself, without taking time to pack his trunk, he precipitately left the town, and has not been again seen. The investigation of the police into this mysterious affair resulted in the discovery that the four guillotined persons were none others than the friends of Crampin, who had heard, one knows not how, of the unfortunate connections of the bride. Their four heads were four melons.

**Number Nine.**

The most romantic of all numbers is figure nine, because it can't be multiplied away or got rid of anyhow. Whatever you do, it is as sure to turn up again as was the body of Eugene Aram's victim. One remarkable property of this figure (said to have been first discovered by W. Green, who died in 1794) is, that all through the multiplication-table the product of nine comes to nine. Multiply by what you like and it gives the same result. Begin with twice nine, 18; add the digits together, and 1 and 8 make 9. Three times nine are 27; and 2 and 7 make 9. So it goes on up to eleven times nine, which gives 99. Very good; add the digits; 9 and 9 are 18, and 8 and 1 are 9. Going on to any extent, it is impossible to get rid of figure 9. Take a couple of instances at random. Three hundred and thirty-nine times nine are 3051; add up the figures and they give 9. Five thousand and seventy-one times nine are 45639; the sum of these digits is 27; and 2 and 7 are 9.

M. de Mavin found out another queer thing about this number, namely: that if you take any row of figures, and, reversing their order, make a subtraction sum of it, the total is sure to be 9. For example:

Take 5071
Reverse the figures 1705
3366=18, and 1x8=9.

The same result is obtained if you raise the numbers so changed to their squares or cubes. Starting with 63, begin the sum over again. By reversing the digits we get 36, which, subtracted from 63, leaves 36, or 3x6=9. The squares of 36 and 63 are, respectively, 676 and 3844. Subtract one from the other and you get 3168=18, and 1x8=9. So with the cubes of 36 and 63, which are 17576 and 238328. Subtracted they leave 220752=18, and 1x8=9.

The powerfully be-*nine* influence of this figure is exemplified in another way. Write down any number, as, for example, 7549132, subtract therefrom the sum of its digits, and no matter what figures you start with, the digits of the product will always come to 9.

7549132=sum of digits 31.
31
7549101=sum of digits 27, and 2x7=9.

A very good puzzle has been based on this principle, as follows: Get another person to write down a horizontal row of figures, as many as he likes, without letting you see what he is about from the beginning to end of the whole performance. He is then to reckon up the sum of the digits, and subtract that from his row of figures. When he has done this, bid him cross out any figure he pleases from the product, and tell you how much the figures add up, without the crossed-out figure. From the numbers so given you will be able to tell what figure he has crossed out, by only bearing in mind the fact learned above—namely, that if no figure at all had been crossed out, the result would necessarily be 9, or a multiple of 9. Hence, you will see that the crossed-out figure must needs be the one required to bring the sum given to the next multiple of 9. Supposing, for instance, he gives his result at 37, you may be sure he has robbed the product of 8, that being the figure needed to restore the total to the next multiple of 9—namely, 45. His sum would stand as under:

405678237=sum of digits 42.
42
405678195=37.

There is only one case in which you can be at fault, and that is in the event of a multiple of 9 being returned to you as a product. Of course, then, you will know that either a 9 or an 0 must have been struck out. Had the 9 been struck out in the above instance, the result would have been 36; had it been 0 the product would have been 45. Both being multiples of 9, it would be impossible to tell with certainty whether the missing figure were a 9 or an 0; but a good guess may generally be formed, because if the figures appear suspiciously low in proportion to the time taken to foot up the sum, you may speculate that your product has most likely sustained the loss of the highest number.

## THE SAMOAN WAR.

**Native Contests in Australia—How Dead Foemen Are Treated.**

The *Sidney Morning Herald*, of June 15, contains the following from a correspondent:

"Since the date of my last letter, the war between the Samoan tribes has been carried on fiercely on both sides. The rival chiefs have collected their followers from the uttermost parts of their dominions, and are now bent on nothing short of absolute conquest. For a native war, the present has been an unusually vigorous and sanguinary struggle. The 'Malcatore,' or larger party, has landed about 4,000 men, in all, on this island, and has complete mastery of the sea. The smaller, or 'Ma Masanga,' is acting on the defensive, and ostensibly guarding its own territories from the invaders. Both parties have built large forts of wood close to the town of Apia, and from these a desultory fire is kept up night and day. The forts are each some twenty feet high, formed of slabs of cocoanut trees, and are bullet-proof. The rival forts are not more than fifty yards apart, and might easily be stormed by a few determined men; but in truth very little valor has been displayed on either side. Every man is so afraid of losing his head that discretion rather than temerity characterizes all their tactics. As late as yesterday an attempt was made to surprise a fort while the defenders were sleeping or eating, or, at any rate, not at their posts. The attacking party entered the trenches and found three men, whom they killed and immediately beheaded. They could, not, however, hold what they had gained, but suffered themselves to be afterwards driven out, with a loss of two killed and several wounded. Persons who have seen the native in times of peace, or known him only through the medium of the missionary works, would be sadly disappointed if they saw the same native in times of war. Semi-nude, with a tiara of pearl shells round his forehead, his long hair dressed in the most fantastic fashion, or flying loose in the wind, his body redolent and shining with oil, and a trusty musket of Yankee or English pattern, the Samoan is a very different creature from the enlightened and docile convert that two generations of missionaries have depicted. Nay, with faces painted, partly blue, partly black, while patches of the native brown are here and there visible, these doughty warriors, as they chant their heathen war-songs, are much more like emissaries of the Prince of Darkness than Christians on the road to civilization. One of their most barbarous customs is that of beheading their dead foemen. As soon as a man has been killed in battle or elsewhere, he who dealt the fatal blow endeavors to possess himself of his adversaries head. For this purpose every fully armed warrior carries an axe, in addition to his other weapons. After the head has been separated from the body it is carried round by a party of men, with a drum or other musical instrument, who utter in a loud voice the name of their chief. Thus, yesterday, three ghastly heads were carried round the houses of the white residents, amid loud cries of 'a Malcatore! a Malcatore!' The grim trophies are then laid at the feet of the chief, and after having been exhibited to all the allies in succession, are finally handed over to some women belonging to the tribe of the unfortunate deceased, who give them a burial. The desire on each side to possess so many of its adversaries' heads as possible is very strong, and urges the young chiefs on to deeds of daring. Many a one, indeed, has lost his life in trying to get his enemy's head, and thereby becoming separated from his party. Each side counts its dead by the number of heads taken or lost; and it would seem that unless a head be taken, the loss of a life matters but little. As regards the white population resident in this group, the war affects them solely through their trade with the natives. All trading for island produce is now practically at an end. Where, a few months ago, it was possible to earn a comfortable living by copra or cotton, it is now impossible to procure even the necessaries of life. Food is getting scarce in the ranks of both armies, and, consequently, the natives cannot afford to sell what they have not in sufficient quantity for themselves. Unfortunately, there is no prospect of a speedy cessation of hostilities. The news received from Savaii and other parts of the group show that active preparations are being made to carry on the war for a long time to come. Hence, peace need not be looked for for months, or even years—not, in fact, until one side or the other is thoroughly exhausted.

**Fashion in Colors.**

*Frank Leslie's Lady's Journal* says:

"There is no color, no shade of color, no hue or tint in Nature that is not simulated, and in a manner as delicate as the rarest, in cloud, leaf, or flower.

"Among the substantial colors, or those most popular for ordinary use, the forthcoming 'bronzes,' or hues ranging from Vandyke brown to the pure olive, will be prominent. They range from the *bronze clair*, or clear bronze, of a bright, fresh, metallic lustre, through the medium, and *fonce*, or dark shade, into the *lichen clair*, the medium, and *fonce*, to the *scarabee*, which has a dark-purplish tinge.

"Very closely allied to the bronzes are the *perceine*, pure olive, the *bruyere clair*, the *bruyere fonce* and *cedre*—all different shades of those beautiful tints, in which it is difficult to decide whether brown or green has the predominance.

"In greens there is the positive fresh *emeraude*, or emerald, the *Atlantique*, the Neptune—a darker shade of bluish green; the *calibri*, or humming-bird color, of still more bluish tint; the vitriol—a dark shade, more nearly blue than green; the turquoise, from a very dark to the most delicately pale tint; the *vert printempts*, or apple-green, of very lively hue. The *vert Nile*, of a soft, delicate shade; *vert Azoff*, *vert Rhone*, *vert Leman*, and *vert Niagara*, supposed to resemble in hue these different waters. And the Sappho—a beautiful and delicate shade, closely resembling the yellowish Metternich green of a few years ago.

"These greens are peculiarly fine in artificial light, and, of the lighter shades, will be very much worn for the evening.

"In blues, inclining to green, the most elegant is the sapphire, of the hue of the beautiful gem from which it derives its name. Of positive blues there are three shades of the *Mexique*, running through the clear, the medium, and the dark; while in grayish blues are the *ciel polaire*, or the polar sky, in three shades; the *ciel de Chine*, or China sky; *clair*, medium and *fonce*; and also a *Mexique* blue, inclining to gray, of three shades.

"In purple and its complimentary tints are two shades of the *pensee*, or pansy color, inclining most to the blue tint, and the Marguerite, which inclines to the richest crimson; a lighter shade of this, and one that will be elegant for a dinner dress, is the princesse, and next the Frou-frou lilac, the lilac *claire*, medium and *fonce*, the *peche*, or peach-blossom pink, which is of the purplish hue of the bud before bursting into blossom, shading out in many tints to the anemone, or wind flower, one of the most delicate blossoms of spring.

"In crimsons there is from the richest, most lively Tyrian hue, through all the shades to the palest rose color, varying with the coral tints, from the beautiful shades of the aquatic gem to the faintest hues in which it is seen. Coral colors, we may here remark, are more beautiful by sun than artificial light, and are, therefore, less lively and effective for evening dresses than tints of rose color.

"In salmon there are three shades, and closely resembling is the rose *the*, which inclines a little more to the salmon tint than the apricot; that has a great inclination to coral-pink.

"In neutral colors there is an almost endless variety, all more or less, shaded under the grayish tint, like the gossamer veil of mist over the sun-lighted landscape.

"Of these the *aquaqua* is of a very dark grayish blue-black, like the dark hue of midocean; the *platine*, a slightly lighter color, inclining to invisible green; the *laurier* or laurel color is of very dark grayish-green of the foliage of the laurel; the bronze Pierre tone is of a grayish olive-color; the *absinthe*, a lighter shade of the same; the *serpent fonce* is a very dark shade of greenish slate-color; the *clair* of a lighter shade, and the *reseda fonce* and *clair* of different shades of the foliage of the *reseda* or mignonette.

"Of neutral colors inclining to fawn, the darkest is the *casoar* or cassowary color, in all the shades noticeable in the plumage of the splendid bird from which it derives its name; the *ajonc* or furze color in several shades; the *dracena* and the *oxalise*, both of which are of great delicacy.

"In topaz there are all shades of this beautiful stone, the darkest being called the Ruy-Blas, from the hero of Victor Hugo. Beside these we have the *noisette* or nut-brown in several shades; the *cacao*; the drab Frou-frou; the *coerose*; the *faisan*; the *Norvege*, or Norway gray; the *pampas*; the *drap*, etc., of the last season, with the *Italie*, a most beautiful and delicate shade of straw color; the ceres, the faintest shade of buff, and the chinchilla, of the faint shade known as "gosling green" by our grandmothers, and peculiar to the Canton crapes and brocades of their day, with claret, currant, various shades of lavender, pearl and gray.

"In all except positive colors, and bright shades of these colors, it may be remarked that to the gray or silvery tinge is due their freshness and delicacy, while in them may be suited every hue and shade of complexion, and all ages."

## FOR THE UGLY GIRLS.

*From Harper's Bazar.*

Victor Hugo says that he who would know suffering should know of the sorrows of women. Let him say of ugly women, and he will touch the depth of bitterness. What tears the plain ones shed on silent pillows, shrinking even from the pale, beautiful moonshine that contrasts so fatally with her homeliness! They would give years of life to win one of beauty. This regret is natural, irresistible, and not to be forbidden. Better let the grief have its way till the busy period of life takes one's thoughts off one's self, and she forgets to care whether she is beautiful or not. Dam up the sluices of any sorrow, and it deepens and grows wider. Am I treating this peculiar feminine regret overtenderly? It is with remembrance of a girl who thought herself so homely that she absolutely prayed that she might die and go to be perfected in Heaven. More than one girl makes such a wish this night before small mirrors in cottage or mansion chambers, with no eye but her own to scan the hopeless features. Why doesn't some one open a school of fine arts, literally *des beaux arts*, and make a greater success than Worth does, by improving the wearers instead of the costumers?

Till that time comes let us make the best of present resources, and consider these recipes unearthed the other day from an ancient bookshelf belonging to a maiden lady who was once, if tradition may be credited, a beauty of no mean order. There is one thing to console us, Kate; you and I will never have to cry for our lost beauty. Your hands are to be pitied, for soft fingers are what a woman can least afford to lose. They are needed to touch sick folks, and do quick sewing, and handle children with. So we are glad to learn something of this kind.

To soften the hands fill a wash-basin half full of fine white sand and soap suds hot as can be borne. Wash the hands in this five minutes at a time, brushing and rubbing them in the sand. Rinse in warm lather of fine soap, and after drying rub the hands in dry bran or corn meal. Dust them, and finish with rubbing cold cream well into the skin. The best is flint sand, or the white quartz sold for filters. It may be used repeatedly by pouring the water away from each washing and adding fresh to keep it from blowing about. This effectually removes the roughness caused by housework, and should be used every day, first using acid to remove ink or vegetable stains.

N. B. Always rub the spot with cold cream or oil after using acid on the fingers. The cream supplies the place of the natural oil of the skin which the acid removes in discharging stains.

To give a fine color to the nails, the hands and the fingers must be lathered and washed with scented soap; then the nails must be rubbed with equal parts of cinnabar and emery, followed by oil of bitter almonds. To remove white specks on the nails, melt equal parts of pitch and turpentine in a small cup; add to it vinegar and powdered sulphur. Rub this on the nails, and the specks will soon disappear.

An embrocation for whitening and softening the hands and arms, which dates far back, possibly to King James' times, is made from myrrh, one ounce; honey, four ounces; yellow wax, two ounces; rose water, six ounces. Mix the whole in one well blended mass for use, melting the wax, rose water, and honey together in a dish over hot water, and adding the myrrh while hot. Rub this thickly over the skin before going to bed. It is good for chapped surfaces, and would make an excellent mask for the face.

A wash, "for removing tan, freckles, blotches, and pimples," as the high-sounding preface assures us, is made from two gallons of strong compounds, to which are added one pint of alchohol and a quarter of a pound of rosemary. Apply with a linen rag. This is better when kept in a close jar over night.

To clean the teeth rub them with the ashes of burned bread. It must be thoroughly burned and not charred.

The following is said to be an excellent curling fluid: Put two pounds of common soap, cut small, into three pints of spirits of wine, and melt together, stirring with a clean piece of wood; add essence of ambergris, citron, and neroli, about a quarter of an ounce each.

**Red Tape.**

One of the celebrities of the Moscow ballet lately called upon a local official, with a request that he would give her the usual formal permission to take a month's tour in the provinces for the benefit of her health, retaining her salary during the time of furlough. The man in office received her very politely, and asked for her written petition.

"I have no written petition," answered the artist; "I had no idea that such a thing was necessary."

"Not necessary, Madam? Why, nothing can be done without it."

"What am I to do then?"

"Here are pens, ink, and paper; be so good as to sit down and write while I dictate."

The lady obeyed; the petition was written, signed, and folded.

"And now," said the representative of justice, "you have only to deliver it."

"To whom?"

"To whom?" repeated the official, with a slight smile at her simplicity. "To me, of course."

And taking the petition which he had himself dictated, he produced his spectacles, wiped them carefully, adjusted them upon his nose, read over the whole document as though it were perfectly new to him, docketed and filed it in due form, and then, turning to the impatient danseuse, said, with the utmost gravity:

"Madam, I have read your petition, and regret extremely that I cannot grant it."

**Chinese Medicines.**

*From the San Francisco Bulletin.*

The ingredients of a witch's cauldron, as described by the poet, could not have been more repulsively disgusting than are the articles and compounds shipped to the Chinese physicians of this city from their native country, and used as medicines here. There seems to be, just at the present time, an extra demand for a venomous serpent closely resembling the rattlesnake, and of which hundreds are received constantly. A Custom House officer brought a specimen of these cheerful-looking creatures to this office yesterday; a coiled snake about four feet long, fanged, and with hideous head-scales, like a crest. How these animals are taken by patients of Chinese doctors is not known. One would be a fair dose if disguised in a coating of sugar. They may be taken in sections, three times a day, as they are desicated, or they may be boiled down or pulverized, and taken in powders, or rolled into pills. Lizards are in nearly as great demand as the snakes. These, also, are dried and sent over in packages, together with hundreds of other loathsome things, all of which are consigned to the Chinese physicians and used by them in their practice.

**Happy End of a Courtship Begun Twenty-three Years Ago.**

*From the San Francisco Bulletin.*

A few days since Henry J. Holmes returned to this city with his bride, whom he married in Prairie City, Polk County, Iowa. Twenty-three years ago Holmes left the lady in the place mentioned to make his fortune in California, the two being at the time engaged. The luck usual with most of the forty-niners was his, and after long and unsuccessful labor he settled down to legitimate business, in which he managed to slowly accumulate property. After a time he returned to Iowa for his bride, but her brother was afflicted with a long and tedious illness, and the faithful sister would not leave him. The illness terminated in death a few months since, and then the lady wrote her betrothed—the two having corresponded regularly all this time—that she was free and he might come again. Holmes was now possessed of a comfortable competence, and he was still faithful. He promptly responded to the summons, married the lady, and is now settled in the enjoyment of domestic happiness. They are a prosaic couple, and probably feel no older than they did twenty-three years ago.

—A California convict, just discharged from the State Prison, has set about fulfilling a vow made at the time of his conviction—that of successfully shooting the twelve jurymen who decided the case against him. In pursuance of this vow he "laid" for William Bliss the other day, and shot at him. If his vendetta is successfully carried out it will have the effect of rendering professional jury service unpopular in California.



**Maine.**

The returns from the Maine [election indi]cate a decided falling off [in the] Republican vote as compare[d with that] for Governor in 1868. The [...] graphed last night are most[...] returns of 1871, when the [...] State was but 106,908. The [...] for Governor in 1868, the [...] was 131,205. It will, therefor[e ...] gains predicated upon the [...] amount to little or nothing [...]

[...]

Senator Davis, of West V[irginia, ...] to the Democratic head[quarters in New] York City, says his State [will go for] Greeley by from 8,000 to 12,00[0].

The sum to be raised by t[axation in New] York City for the coming y[ear is] $30,437,533. The rate of taxa[tion ...] the dollar.

[...]

The General Council of Inte[rnational ...] hereafter have its headqu[arters in New] York City. Karl Marx, the [...] among the International lead[ers will hence]forth reside in New York City.

[...]

**THE FAR WEST.**